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GENEALOGY
OF THE
Pilkingtons of Lancashire, .

(PILKINGTON, RIVINGTON, DURHAM, SHARPLES,
PRESTON, ST. HELENS, AND SUTTON.)

COMPILED BY THE LATE
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MEMBER OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, &c. &c.

EDITED BY
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PREFACE.

THIS volume sets forth the pedigree of a family, which has given warriors to the field, and dignitaries to the church.

Mr. Harland devoted much attention to the history of the Pilkington family. It was a favourite subject, and he applied to it all that energy for which he was remarkable. Unfortunately, he was removed by death before he completed his task. His collections on this subject were placed in the hands of the present Editor, and how extensive they were will be seen by the following list :

The Life of Bishop Pilkington, the first Protestant Bishop of Durham. Chiefly compiled from Letters, Papers, and other Authentic Records, by the Rev. J. Whitaker, M.A., Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, founded by the Bishop at his native village, Rivington, Lancashire. Anno Domini 1566. 4to MS., pp. 212. (*Marked B.*)

An abridgement of the above, by J. H. 1864. 4to, pp. 39. (*MS. marked R.*)

Pilkington Notes and Memoranda, from 1724 to 1835. J. H. 1854. 4to, pp. 24. (*MS. marked C.*)

Pedigrees and Records of Pilkington of Pilkington, Rivington, Plesington, Stand, Salford, Sharples, Breightmet, Halliwell, Bolton, &c. J. H. 4to, pp. 168. (*MS. marked D.*)

Pilkington Extracts from Records, Deeds, Wills, MSS., and printed books. J. H. 4to, pp. 59. (*MS. marked F.*)

Three early Deeds relating to the Pilkington family. (Communicated

- to J. H. by the Rev. Canon Raines.) 4to, pp. 5. (*MS. marked G.*)
- Pilkington Evidences from Public Records, Charters, &c. J. H. 1863. 4to, pp. 30, and a to aa. (*MS. marked H.*)
- Pilkingtons of the county of Durham, and Pilkingtons of Sharples and Bolton. Wills, Pedigrees, and Memoranda. J. H. 1864. 4to, pp. 55. (*MS. marked I.*)
- Pilkington of Sharples, &c. Registers, Monumental Inscriptions, Bibles, &c. J. H. 4to, pp. 54. (*MS. marked L.*)
- Were there two Sir Thomas Pilkingtons? temp. Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., or within the years 1461 and 1487? An inquiry suggested by various conflicting statements in the family pedigrees and genealogies. By John Harland, F.S.A. 1864. 4to, pp. 27. (*MS. marked M.*)
- Pilkington Transcripts, &c., &c. J. H. 4to, pp. 21. (*MS. marked N.*)
- The Pilkingtons of Rivington: a genealogical and biographical narrative. Compiled by John Harland, F.S.A. 1864. 4to, pp. 200. (*MS. in four books, marked O. P. J. K.*)
- Rivington Deeds and Documents, from Notes taken by J. H. at Rivington Hall, May 16th and 17th, 1864. 4to, pp. 54. (*MS. marked Q.*)
- The Three Sir Johns Pilkington: a Monograph, by John Harland, F.S.A. 1864. 4to, pp. 35. (*MS. marked S.*)
- Were there two or three successive Sir Rogers? J. H. 4to, pp. 13. (*MS. marked T.*)
- Pilkington entries in the Registers of the Manchester Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parish Church: Marriages, 1579 to 1685. Baptisms, 1575 to 1576. Burials, 1573 to 1605. Extracted by Mr. John Owen of Hale. 4to. (*MS. marked U.*)
- Rivington Deeds. J. H. 1864. 12mo. (*MS. marked a.*)
- Index to Christian Names in Registers, &c. J. H. 12mo. (*MS. marked e.*)
- Abstracts of Pilkington Deeds. J. H. 12mo, 3 parts. (*MS. marked b, c, d.*)
- Pedigree of Pilkington and of Rivington. Compiled by John Harland, F.S.A. (*MS. folding sheet.*)

In addition to these note books and monographs were several parcels of papers, letters, seals, &c., &c., relating to the same subject.

This mass of material has been carefully examined, but two points only seem needful to be mentioned here. Mr. Harland proposed to have constructed a complete pedigree in sheet form. This would have been simply a restatement of the facts contained in the several pedigrees as now arranged in this volume. It has therefore been omitted. The second observation relates to the earlier history of the family. There can be no doubt that much confusion has arisen from the occasional incorporation into the Lancashire part of individuals belonging to other branches of the family. The merit of clearing this tangled mass of confusion belongs to Mr. William Langton, who has obligingly communicated the result of his inquiries, which will be found in Appendix A.

Certain slight modifications necessary in fitting Mr. Harland's MS. for the press have been silently made. The Editor is, however, responsible for the portions of the introduction enclosed in double brackets [[]]; and for the general conduct of the work through the press.

Mr. Harland, had he been permitted to have finished his work, would have returned thanks to the many friends by whom he was aided in the course of his researches, chief amongst them, after the members of the Pilkington family, being Mr. WILLIAM LANGTON, the Rev. Canon RAINES, and Mr. JOHN OWEN of Hale.

The Editor, in addition to those named above, has to record his acknowledgments to the Rev. BROOKE HERFORD.

The Editor feels that, notwithstanding a good deal of patient labour on his own part, the value of the volume rests upon the industry and integrity of its original compiler, Mr. John Harland — an industry unsurpassed, and an integrity unstained and unsuspected.

W. E. A. A.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient and knightly family of Pilkington of Lancashire, like most other very old English families, has an origin shrouded in the obscurity of the distant past, and an early genealogy confused and doubtful ; because, so far as it precedes all our national records, it must rest mainly, if not wholly, upon tradition.

To collect all that remains to us relating to this family, whether of tradition or of historical fact, and thus to provide materials for a trustworthy history of the Pilkingtons of Lancashire, is the object of the compiler of this volume. His materials have been collected from a great variety of sources ; principally, however, from the papers and documents in possession of members of the family ; from the manuscript collections of old deeds and documents, made by Kuerden, Dodsworth, and other Lancashire antiquaries ; from the many printed volumes of the public records ; from genealogical notices and pedigrees of the family, in various topographical, genealogical, and other works,—as Baines's *History of Lancashire*, Surtees' *History of Durham*, Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments* relating to the history, &c., of Lancashire, the *Statutes and Charter of Rivington School*, with a *Memoir of the Founder*, by the Rev. J. Whitaker, master of the school, &c. Burke's *Commoners of England* and his *Landed Gentry* have also been referred to for their genealogical accounts of various branches of the family. The heralds' visitations of the counties of York and Lancaster, the wills in the Diocesan Episcopal Registries of Chester, Durham, York, &c., have been examined, and of some of them copies,

of others abstracts, have been made ; while other wills have been found in the printed volumes of the Surtees Society, the Chetham Society, &c. In short, no known and available source of information has been wittingly overlooked or neglected.

The various pedigrees and genealogies of the family, in print and in MS., differ so widely, and, especially in the earlier period, are so obscure and conflicting, as in some cases to be utterly irreconcilable with each other. It is, therefore, deemed necessary to give the chief of these longer pedigrees, noting in *italics* any supposed errors and suggested corrections, alterations, and additions, with the authorities for such emendations.

Pages 1 and 2 contain Burke's lineage of the family, as printed in his *Landed Gentry* (edition of 1858), from the Conquest to the period when one branch settled in Yorkshire; and in this volume, which is limited to the Lancashire Pilkingtons, it terminates with Arthur Pilkington of Bradley, the ancestor of the Pilkingtons, baronets, of Chevet, in the county of York, &c.

Next is a copy, from the large sheet pedigree in the possession of William Ormerod Pilkington, esq., of the Willows, Preston, Lancashire, of the pedigree of Pilkington of Pilkington (purposely omitting here the Rivington branch) compiled by Sir George Naylor, York herald, for John Pilkington, esq., of Bolton, in 1818 (p. 4). This is followed by the same herald's pedigree of the Pilkingtons of Rivington (p. 9). The Durham division of the Rivington branch (p. 13) has, for the most part, been copied by Sir George Naylor, from the printed pedigree in Surtees' *History of the County of Durham*; any deviation from that is noted in *italics*.

The pedigree of the Pilkingtons of Sharples, Breightmet, Bolton, &c. (p. 28), then follows, as compiled from family papers, parish registers, entries in family bibles, and information collected by and from various members of the family early in the nineteenth century. The text of this pedigree, entered on the large sheet pedigree of Sir George Naylor by Miss J. N. Pilkington, has been followed.

The *form* in which the pedigrees are transcribed in this volume, has been adopted from a belief that a book is a more convenient shape than a very large sheet both to read and to handle, and enables a number of pedigrees to be brought together in a form admitting of easy access, examination, and comparison.

THE PILKINGTONS OF LANCASHIRE.

The most remarkable features in the story of lineage of the Pilkington family of Lancashire, are :—

1. The tradition of a Pilkington fighting under king Harold at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066 ; afterwards escaping under the disguise of a thresher or a mower ; and subsequently joining in the first crusade in 1096.

2. The partition of the family estates between two sons, *circa* 1278–1300 ; giving to the elder that of Pilkington, to the younger that of Rivington, thus forming the great territorial division and distinction between the older and younger branches of the family.

[[This would perhaps be better described as successive settlements of younger members upon the waste land of Rivington.]]

3. The services of Sir John Pilkington, knt., and of John Pilkington, esq., his son, and their men-at-arms and retainers, in the wars of Henry V. in France, and particularly in the battle of Agincourt, in October, 1415 ; the king pledging some of his jewels and plate to the younger, in his inability to pay war-wages ; and the redemption of these, on paying the sums due, in 1431.

4. The battle of Bosworth Field, 24th August, 1485, when several of the Lancashire Pilkingtons fought under Richard III. Sir Thomas of Stanley, the head of the family, is wrongly said to have been beheaded, and it is certain that he was included in a bill of attainder, and that most of the Lancashire estates were

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thus forfeited to the crown, and given by Henry VII. to Thomas Lord Stanley, who was created first earl of Derby.

5. The death of Sir Thomas, slain while fighting for Lambert Simnel, at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in 1487.

6. The extinction of the male line in Sir Roger, son and heir of Sir Thomas, slain at Stoke ; this Sir Roger having no son, his estates, at his death in 1501-2, were divided amongst his six daughters, co-heiresses.

7. The Durham off-shoot from the younger or Rivington branch, consisting of *five* sons of Richard Pilkington of Rivington, entering the church and holding dignities or rich benefices in the diocese of Durham. *James*, the third son, became bishop of Durham ; *Francis*, fourth son, (?) rector of Whitburn ; *Leonard*, fifth son, D.D., master of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of Whitburn, and a prebendary of Durham cathedral ; *John*, sixth son, B.D. or D.D., rector of Easington, a prebendary and afterwards archdeacon of Durham ; and *Lawrence*, seventh son, rector of Kimblesworth, and curate of Witton Gilbert.

8. The eldest male line of Rivington becoming extinct on the death of Robert Pilkington, 17th November 1605 ; followed by the sale of the manor and estates of Rivington, by his executors in 1611.

9. The broken link between the Rivington and Durham Pilkingtons and the Pilkingtons of Sharples,—especially James, who married Elizabeth Stones in 1627,—from whom are descended the Pilkingtons of Sharples, Breightmet, Bolton, Preston, St. Helens, Sutton, &c., and the branches now settled in Ireland.

Amongst the minor points of interest in the family history are—the grant of free warren to Roger de Pilkinton in 1290-91 ; a Robert Pilkington of Bury, esq., who, in a petition to parliament in 1459-60, was included in a list of “notorious extortioners, oppressors, &c.” ; a license by Edward IV. to Sir Thomas Pilkington, to kernel and embattle his manor-house at Stand ; the tradition of a Sir John Pilkington wrongfully obtaining possession of the estate of a Rhodes of Rhodes, near Middleton ; the

fate of Sir Thomas Pilkington after the battle of Bosworth, it being doubtful whether he was killed, or executed at Leicester or elsewhere; the bond of a Sir John Pilkington not to take up arms against the king [*? Henry VII.*], &c. &c.

As to the honours, dignities, and posts held by members of this knightly family in successive periods, may be enumerated the following :—

1200–7. Sir Alexander was one of a commission of seventeen knights for the Lancashire inquisition.

1315–16. Sir Roger was an overseer of the assize of arms, and a commissioner of array for Lancashire; also a commissioner for the perambulation of forests.

1317. Sir Roger was a commissioner of array, and a leader of Lancashire levies.

1355–6. Sir Roger was elected knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster.

1384–93. Sir Roger was a justice and custos of the peace for the Wapentake or Hundred of Salford.

1386–89. Sir Roger was a knight banneret, attending at the Grosvenor and Scrope trial, as to the right of Grosvenor to bear certain arms.

1401–2. Sir John was a knight of the body to Henry IV.

1418. John Pilkington, jun., son of Sir John Pilkington, was appointed king's escheator in Ireland.

1438–9. Thomas Pilkington was collector of the customs and subsidies at the ports of Plymouth and Fowey.

1461–70. John Pilkington was one of the "esquires of the king's body" to Edward IV. He was also appointed chief forester of Sowerby Chase, and keeper of Erringden Park.

In 1463, 1465, 1472, and 1473, a Thomas Pilkington was sheriff of Lancashire, and in the last year, also bailiff of Salfordshire, and constable of the town of Manchester.

In 1473, Sir John was a "knight of the king's body," and also constable of the castle and parker of the park of Berkhamstead.

In 1482, Sir Thomas was sheriff of Lancashire.

In 1482-3, Sir Charles was constable of Nottingham castle.

In 1483, Sir Charles was one of the Lancashire knights present at the coronation of Richard III.

[[Some of these distinctions belong to other than the Lancashire branch.]]

About this time were four Pilkingtons, all knights ; one being a knight by descent, as the eldest son and heir of a deceased knight ; a second was created a knight of the bath ; a third was a "knight of the king's body" ; and the fourth was a knight of Rhodes.

The Pilkingtons, though occasionally sharing the royal favours, were but too often arrayed against the ruling king, or otherwise subject to royal displeasure and consequent penalties, or, as in the wars of the Roses, they were found on the losing side. Thus, in 1383, Sir John, son of Roger, had to buy a pardon by a heavy fine, for having married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Verdon, without the king's consent : she being a tenant *in capite*.

A Sir Roger, son of Alexander, took part in the risings in the reign of Edward II., the object of which was to put down the minions of the king. In 1313 he had a pardon (doubtless for a large consideration) for his share in the death of the favourite Gaveston. Again he offended, and was again pardoned and fined in 1318. Once more in rebellion, he was again pardoned and fined, with the further condition that he should hold himself bound, on summons, to serve in the king's wars ; and he was so summoned.

In 1440, Sir John Pilkington, having refused or neglected to pay an estreat or fine, called, from the seal of the writ to the sheriff to levy it being green, "the Green Wax," the sheriff of Lancashire, Sir John Buron [Byron], distrained upon his cattle for the amount due. Pilkington retaliated by seizing the cattle and maltreating the servants of the sheriff, who thereupon made his complaint to the Court of Chancery, and long proceedings are recorded ; the result being, that Pilkington was heavily fined.

In 1485, Sir Thomas was attainted, forfeited all his estates, and, according to some accounts, was beheaded. This is wrong, as he was in 1487 slain in open rebellion, fighting for Lambert Simnel, at the battle of Stoke.

Amongst other deaths from casualty, may be noted that of Adam, son of Robert de Pilkington, in 1292. He fell from an oak tree in the village of Pilkington, and died three days afterwards from the injuries received. (*Rot. Plac. Cor.*, 20 Edward I.) Another Adam Pilkington was slain at Bolton, by Henry, son of Alexander Ward, in 1306-7. (*Rot. Assis.*, 34 and 35 Edward I.)

THE FAMILY NAME, OR SURNAME.

In his *Patronymica Britannica*, Mr. Marc Anthony Lower expresses his adherence to the opinion, long held by him, that the year A.D. 1000, is a proximate date for the assumption of family names; but he says that, although the use of surnames may, on the whole, be regarded as one of the importations of the Norman Conquest, they were occasionally hereditary among the Anglo-Saxons, at a date anterior to that event, and many generations before the *general* adoption of family designations. He cites the *Codex Diplomatici Ævi Saxonici*, No. 1356 (not dated, but certainly earlier than 1066), for the common surname of a family of many members, all having different Christian names, but the common family or surname of *Hatte*. He regards the first source of surnames as from places of abode, &c.; he states that the number of *local* surnames is immense, and that whilst most of them are from towns, villages, hamlets, &c., still preserving the name, there are many surnames from extinct manors and petty territorial possessions, not named on any map, and the old names of which, as places, are lost. He assigns the family name of Pilkington to this *local* source, as being derived from "a township in Lancashire, the possession of this ancient

family." (*Patron. Brit.*, p. 268.) Doubtless there are great numbers of family names, both in Lancashire and other counties, so derived from their original or early seats or possessions, as Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, Standish of Standish, Towneley of Towneley; in Scotland, instead of repeating the name, they say "of that ilk," or "same place." But it so happens, that amongst names like Pilkington, of pure Anglo-Saxon origin, there is a large class, which, as has been ably shown by that learned scholar, the late John Mitchell Kemble, are not taken from places, but, on the contrary, have given names, originally personal, to places of early Anglo-Saxon settlement in England. In that admirable work, *The Anglo-Saxons in England*, Mr. Kemble has devoted chapter II. to an historical account of what was called the "*mark*," a word originally implying boundary or division, and still retained in the teutonic title of *mark-grave*, and in our "*marches*" of Wales, and the Scottish border. That chapter should be read carefully by all who would rightly understand a somewhat difficult subject, which cannot here be fully considered. It must suffice to state that the "*mark*" had two meanings: first, it denoted a tract of land, *marked* or definitely bounded, and held in common by a group of families or households having common rights and laws. It was the smallest and simplest territorial division of land among the Anglo-Saxons, and many *marks* went to form a *scire*, wapentake, or hundred; secondly, it came to mean that group of families by whom the *mark-land* was so held. This small group, tribe, or cluster of families, congregating within the same mark, seem to have borne a common name, derived probably, at first, from some great leader, or hero, or sage of the tribe. Thus, the *Herelingas* or Harlings are found, or supposed to have settled in marks, at Harling in Norfolk, Harling in Kent, and at Harlington in Bedfordshire and in Middlesex; the *Waelingas* at Walsingham in Norfolk, at Wolsingham in Northumberland, and Woosingham in Durham; the *Billingas* (from *Billing*, a noble progenitor of the royal race of Saxony) at Billinge, Billingham, Billinghamoe,

Billingshurst, Billingsden, Billington, and many other places. These names of places are for the most part irregular compositions, of which the former portion is a *patronymic* ending in *ing* or *ling* declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the *locality*, as *geat*, *hyrst*, *hām*, *wlc*, *tūn*, *stede*, &c. Thus, *Billingshurst*, is the wood or copse of the Billings or Billings; *Billingsden*, their dene, vale or hollow; *Billington*, their *tūn* or dwelling-place; whence our *town*. In an appendix, Mr. Kemble gives a list of some hundreds of places so named from the *mark*-communities which held them, in almost every county in England. This appendix is in two parts, the first compiled from ancient Anglo-Saxon charters, and other documents; the second portion contains names inferred from the actual local names in England at the present day. Amongst the latter, we find (p. 470) the *Pilcingas*, which Mr. Kemble derives from the name of the township of Pilkington, in the map of Lancashire. The old tribal name, then, gives the name to the place; which simply means the *tūn* or abode of the *Pilcingas*, and as *ingas* means the sons or descendants,* we get the original *patronymic* of *Pilk* as the name of some distinguished warrior, leader, or head of a tribe, whose name, the community, though not all of his blood, felt it an honourable distinction to bear.

Resolved, then, into its original elements, the name of *Pilk* — *ing* — *ton* means the dwelling or abode of the family, the descendants, or the tribe of the man named *Pilk* or *Pilk*. It may also be inferred, or fairly assumed, that the ancient seat of the *mark* or community bearing this name, was the *Pilkington* near Bury, Lancashire, which still retains the ancient appellation. Hence it is clear that there was a Saxon family of this name, and that they were seated in this spot, long before the Conquest; for at that period the old territorial inclosure of the *mark* had long

* Mr. Ferguson says, that “the *ing* commonly found in English family names signifies *son* or *offspring*, being cognate with the English *young*. It was discontinued about the time of the Conquest, consequently *all* the names in which it appears are carried back to *Anglo-Saxon times*.”

been absorbed in the larger division of *scyre*. The wapentake or hundred, long called *Salford-scyre*, had doubtless swallowed up a number of these smaller tracts called *marks*.

It is singular, that in their later possession at *Rivington*, the Pilkingtons came to occupy the site or seat of another ancient Saxon *mark-land*. Taking its name as found on a modern map, Mr. Kemble infers that it was anciently held by the *Rifingas* or *Hrifingas*; but the oldest records and documents connected with the place show that its ancient name was *Rukwington*, or *Rovington*, which last it retained till the sixteenth or seventeenth century. It is, therefore, probable, that its early Saxon occupants were the *Rowingas* or *Hrowingas*, who seem to have another *mark-seat* at *Rowington* in Warrington.

THE TRADITION OF THE PILKINGTON CREST.

There is a tradition that the Lord of Pilkington, having espoused the Saxon side at the battle of Hastings, fled in disguise after that fatal fight.

After long search the writer has found no earlier record of this legend than that in Fuller's *Worthies of England*, the materials for which were collected in 1643 and following years; but it was first printed in 1662, after the author's death. In Fuller's notes of Lancashire Prelates since the Reformation, 4to edition of 1811, vol. i. p. 542, he has the following passage:—

“James Pilkington, D.D., was the first son of James [error for Richard] Pilkington of Rivington, in this county (Parker's *Scel Cant. MS. in the Masters of St. John's*), esq., a right ancient family; being informed by my good friend, Master Wm. Ryley, Norroy, and this [? his] countryman, that the Pilkington's were gentlemen of repute in this shire before the Conquest [Others make this of far later date. F., *i.e.*, Fuller.]; when the chief of them, then sought for, was fain to disguise himself, a thresher in

a barn. Hereupon, partly attending to the *head* of the *flail* (falling sometime on the one, sometime on the other side), partly to himself, embracing the safest condition for the present, he gave for the motto of his arms, 'now thus, now thus.' *"

Gwillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, folio, London, first edition, 1610, copies this story direct from Fuller, interpolating after the word "thresher," in parenthesis ("otherwise a mower"), and he then continues (fifth edition, 1679, p. 58): "Others think this to have happened in the wars between York and Lancaster, when Sir John Pilkington, with his brothers, Sir Robert of Rivington and Sir Thomas of Stanley, with their father, Sir Robert, had their land taken from them; and Sir John was bound by indenture not to take up arms against the king. Geoffrey Pilkington, grandson of this Sir John, married a daughter and heir of Sullow of Staunton, in Derbyshire, whose posterity continues there to this day."

In J. B. Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edition of 1858, p. 951, under the head of "Pilkington of Hatfield, county York," the compiler refers to Fuller and Gwillim, and then gives this enlarged version of the tradition: "At the battle of Hastings, Leonard Pilkington, lord of Pilkington tower (the mounds of the castle, still existing, denote the site), had a command under Harold, on whose defeat at Hastings he fled from the field of battle, and when hotly pursued, put on the clothes of a mower, and so escaped. From this circumstance he took his crest, a mower in particlothes, argent and gules. He subsequently joined the [first] crusade in 1096 [the previous edition of 1852, gives the date 1106], and assumed the arms borne by his descendants. Argent, a cross patonce gules, voided of the field."

This tradition is also noticed by recent writers, especially in Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, p. 264, evidently from Gwillim; in Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 98, professing to quote directly

[[* The Pilkington's of Tore bear this crest with the motto "Pilkynnton Paile downe, the master mows the meadows"; and over the crest, "now this! now thus!"]]

from Fuller, but changing the thresher and flail of Fuller, into the mower and scythe, to agree with the crest ; and in Delamotte's *Principal Historical and Allusive Arms*, 1803, who retails Gwillim, with some variations. As these and other accounts are evidently derived from one or other of the three versions copied in the preceding page, it is not worth while to transcribe them here.

These variations in the tradition, both of time, disguise, and other circumstances, naturally suggest the question, which version is true ? and even the larger inquiry, is any version accurate in its main incidents ? Take first the tradition as of the time of the Conquest, there is no *positive* evidence of its truth ; there is no known contemporary record that relates it ; there is no chronicler of the period, who, so far as is known, narrates it. The earliest account of it apparently is derived from Wm. Riley, Norroy King of Arms, about the middle of the 17th century—six hundred years after the battle of Hastings. The *negative* evidence is all opposed to it. Few traditions, stretching back to the time of the Conquest, unsupported by contemporary authority, can be safely relied on. *A fortiori*, few heraldic traditions, *i.e.* stories to account for the assumption of particular heraldic bearings, whether coats of arms, or crests, or both, to which we might add mottoes,—of that period, are worthy of acceptance. Yet this tradition requires us to believe first that an occurrence in 1066 gave rise to the crest, and another in 1096 to the coat of arms, since borne by the Pilkingtons of Lancashire. On this subject an accomplished heraldic antiquarian friend, Mr. Wm. Langton, who is so extensively conversant with Lancashire genealogy and heraldry, writes to the compiler: "Armorial bearings appear at first *without crests*. My earliest Lancashire crest dates from Edward III. [who reigned 1327-1377]. My earliest Pilkington seal has the coat of arms used by Alexander de Pilkington, *temp.* Edw. I. [who reigned 1272-1307]. My earliest Banaster coat, *temp.* Hen. III. [1216-1272]. Lattimer about the same time. Earlier than these I do not remember distinct armorial bearings; though there are rude figures on

seals, which have afterwards been adopted into arms; I distrust any heraldic tradition which assumes to go back to the Conquest. Indeed, I have very little faith in traditions; they are so often inventions made to fit obscure facts." Without accepting fully the last proposition,—but holding, on the other hand, that in all probability there are few traditions without some small germ of fact, however overlaid by the accretions of time,—there is much force in the above observations, as to the periods at which coats of arms and crests are first found in use amongst the ancient families of Lancashire.

It should not be overlooked that Fuller, whilst publishing the tradition as supplied by Ryley, which places its time at the Conquest, thinks it necessary to bear witness that "others make this of *far later date*." Gwillim apparently leans to this latter opinion and indicates the Wars of the Roses as giving rise to the flight and disguise of a Pilkington. It is right to note that Fuller gives no christian name to this Pilkington; that he does not name the battle of Hastings, nor the coat of arms, nor the crest, but only the motto; nor does he mention the Crusade. All these details are given by Sir J. B. Burke, on what authority nowhere appears. He states that this Pilkington bore the name of Leonard; that he was Lord of Pilkington Tower, whose remains were still visible as mounds in 1858, &c. *Leonard* is a name of Anglo-Saxon origin, from *Leon*, a lion, and *Eard*, a place, soil, earth. But there is no evidence in early records that it was borne by a Pilkington before or at the Conquest; and the great collection of Anglo-Saxon charters printed by J. M. Kemble, Esq., shews very few, if any, persons bearing that name. In the Notes to the *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol ii. p. 110, the Rev. Canon Raines states that "Stand Hall, or Pilkington Tower, was the seat of the knightly family of the Pilkingtons, in the 10 Hen. I. (1109-10), which they held under the Grelleys, lords of Manchester. Edward IV. granted a license to Sir Thomas Pilkington, a devoted Yorkist, to kernel and embattle his Manor-House at Stand." Now if there be any mounds or other remains still visible, it is

more likely that they are the relics of the manor of the fifteenth century than of the tower or castle of the eleventh or twelfth century. As to the story of this Leonard joining the first crusade in 1096, and thence taking for his arms the cross patonce, it certainly has the aspect of an "invention made to fit obscure fact." No history of the Crusades, no enumeration of the English crusaders of which the compiler has any knowledge, names a Leonard Pilkington as amongst them.

If, then, it be assumed, that it is the *time* assigned to this story, that is the only error, and that it is a real occurrence in the Wars of the Roses, or, to be more precise, that the battle was not that of Hastings, but of Bosworth, what is the authority for this statement? The year 1485 was so remarkable in our history, especially in connection with this battle, which gave a new dynasty to the throne, and terminated the fearful waste of life and treasure that characterized the struggles of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, that it was not likely to remain unchronicled. It was a time, too, when the public records of the kingdom were receiving regular additions from the stirring events of the period. In the *Rolls of Parliament*, the bill of attainder against Sir Thomas Pilkington and many others is printed at length. Where, then, amidst these abundant materials for history, is the story of the Pilkington who disguised himself as a mower to be found recorded? But the shortest and best refutation of the crest and motto being derived from an incident in connection with the battle of Bosworth is the fact that the gentleman quoted page 10, writes: "As I have a Pilkington seal, *with crest*, early *temp.* Henry VI. [whose first *ten* years were 1422-1432], this story cannot be true."

As to the crest itself, it is not borne solely by Pilkington. In Fairbairn's *Book of Crests*, vol. i. p. 22, *Asheton* or *Assheton* is stated to have for crest, "A mower, vested argent and sable, paleways, counterchanged, scythe, proper." A third Lancashire family, *Trafford*, in different branches, seems to have borne two crests of this character, one (p. 476), "A man, holding a flail,

handle part argent, the other or, legs of the first, coat gules, cap proper." Another branch, of Essex and Lancashire, has for crest, "A thrasher proper, hat and coat per pale argent and gules, sleeves counterchanged, breeches and stockings of the second and third, flail of the first. On the flail a scroll with motto, '*Now thus*,'" the very words of the Pilkington motto, but applied to the *flail* and not to the *scythe*.

On consideration, then, of all the facts and statements, so far as known, there seems much reason to doubt the genuineness of this tradition, whether in its version of the eleventh or that of the fifteenth century. As the origin of the Pilkington crest it seems alike improbable, whether the flight be from the battle of Hastings or from the field of Bosworth.

[[To each of these crests the same tradition attaches, and there is the same haziness as to dates. The Trafford legend was, however, noticed by heraldic and other writers at an earlier date than the Pilkington one.

The *Pleasant Comedy of Fair Em*, printed in 1631, but believed to have been acted early in the century, contains two allusions to the disguise of "good Sir Edmund." A still earlier reference is that in Arthur Agarde's *Observations on the antiquity, variety, and reason of mottos, with arms of noblemen and gentlemen of England*, written in 1600. He says: "The auntyentteste I know or have read is, that of the Trafords or Traford in Lancashire, whose arms [crest] are a labouring man, with a flayle in his hand threshinge, and this written motto, *Now thus*, which they say came by this occasion: that he and other gentlemen opposing themselves against some Normans who came to invade them, this Traford did them much hurte, and kept the passages against them. But that at length the Normans having passed the ryver, came sodenlye upon him, and then, he disguising himselfe, went into his barne, and was threshing when they entered, yet beinge knowen by some of them and demanded why he so abased himselfe, answered, *Now thus*."

One tradition localizes this incident at Leek in Staffordshire,

another near Chorley, whilst Agarde appears to refer it to Trafford Hall.

Returning to the Pilkington legend, we may add, that]] for the existence of a Leonard Pilkington, son of the crusader, who is said to have been lord of Pilkington tower, *temp.* Henry I., and even the tenth year of that reign is specified 1109-10, there seems some shadow of authority; but so far as present research extends, it is but a shadow, wanting the substance of due authenticity. In the *Rivington School Book* of the Rev. J. Whitaker, 1837, it is stated that "Leonard Pilkington, lord of Pilkington, was the possessor of those large tracts of land which the family owned in the vicinity of Bolton-le-Moors, in 10 Henry I., 1109-10." The author does not specify his authority; but he probably derived the fact from a MS. volume, entitled *Familie Lancastriensis*, &c., of which the original is the *Harleian MS.*, 1430, p. 449, a copy of which is preserved in the Leeds Subscription Library, Commercial street, numbered "59" and also "62 C." It is a compilation from original records and MSS., and believed to have been chiefly put together by John Lucas, a native of Warton, Lancashire, and afterwards a school master in Leeds, and who assisted Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary of that town. In the Leeds copy, p. 387, a pedigree of "Pilkington of Pilkington" commences thus: "Leonard Pilkington, of Pilkington Tower, mar. . . . daughter of . . . had issue Robert." In a line beneath this, and in *red ink*, is added "*Vixit 10 Henry I. was Lord of Pilkington.*" No authority is given for this statement, which, after much search, cannot be traced any higher than the seventeenth century.

PILKINGTON MANOR.

From the ancient Anglo-Saxon *Mark*-place to the Norman manor there is a blank, with no record to fill it up; a chasm alike in local and personal history, which we have no means to

bridge over. All that can be suggested is, that admitting the ancient *Mark*-seat to have kept its name, and consequently to be substantially the tract of land (more or less) still called "Pilkington," we may conjecture that in the changes even in Saxon times, the chief of the *Mark* came to the lord of a large portion of the soil originally held in common by his *Mark*-people, and took the name or title of *Thegn* or Thane. Under Anglo-Saxon rule there were two classes of these Thanes, the *greater*, who from serving the king in some office, or from holding their lands directly from the king, "in capite" as it was called, were entitled the "King's Thanes;" and the *lesser* Thanes, who held office or lands under some chief lord, in which latter class the Pilkingtons would probably be found. After the Norman Conquest, when all the soil of England was parcelled out among the Norman followers of William the Conqueror, many of the smaller Thanes were not wholly dispossessed of their lands, but allowed to hold them of the Norman lord-paramount of a barony or a manor, by the tenure termed *thanage*. We find proofs of this in the great Domesday survey, the word *thane* being therein defined to be a tenant who is the head (or lord) of a manor. We shall see that at a later period an Alexander de Pilkington did hold land in Ruhwinton (Rivington) in *thanage*, a fact which is regarded as denoting an original Saxon proprietorship in that soil, if not by one of the same family.

Assuming then, that more or less of the *tūn* of the *Pilcingas* became a manor, under a Pilkington for its lord, we are still in the dark as to the actual extent or boundaries of this manor. Of this there is no evidence, so far as is known. Jacob, in his *Law Dictionary*, says: "It seems pretty clear and certain that the boundaries of *parishes* were originally ascertained by those of a *manor* or *manors*; since it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more parishes than one, though there are often many manors in one parish. * * * * A manor may contain one or more villages [*vills*] or only great part of a village." "*Vill* or *village* is sometimes taken for a *manor*; and sometimes for a *parish*, or part of it." (*Jacob, in voc.*)

The place "Pilkington" is locally situated in the extensive parish of Prestwich, but could not have been co-extensive with that parish, for at an early period we find the *manor* of Prestwich. The nearest probability, then, appears to be that it (*i.e.* the manor) was co-extensive with the ancient vill, the modern township, of Pilkington. Of this township, we learn from the best topographical authorities that it is bounded on the south-west and north-west by the river Irwell, which takes a sudden bend near Kersley, forming an acute angle inclosing the village of Outwood (with the hamlet of Ringley or Ringley bridge and the chapelry of Ringley chapel) within its waters. Pilkington township is bounded on the south-east by the village of Prestwich, on the east by the townships of Great and Little Heaton, and at its northern end, which includes the village and chapelry of Unsworth, by the rivers Roch and the Whittle Brook. The component parts of the township of Pilkington are the village of Outwood (which includes the chapelry and hamlet of Ringley, and the hamlet of Rhodes, on the north bank of the Irwell), the village and chapelry of Unsworth, and the village and chapelry Whitefield; a part of which bears the name of Stand, from the old hunting-tower or "stand" in Stand lane, formerly a place of the Pilkingtons. The township of Pilkington is about six miles north-west from Manchester, and according to the ordnance survey (as marked in the six-inch scale maps of the district), 5468 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches in area. It is remarkable that in some accounts of the neighbourhood the *name* of the township is altogether omitted, its area being represented by those of its chapelries of Outwood or Ringley, Whitefield or Stand, and Unsworth.

The earliest mention of the place Pilkington in the topographical works of Baines, Corry, Gregson, &c., seems to have been derived by them either from a copy of the MS. entitled *Familia Lancastriensis*, by John Lucas and others, in the Leeds Commercial Library, or from its original, a MS. in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, codex 1430, p. 449. This latter

is more copious and apparently more exact and correct. It states, as already mentioned, that a Leonard Pilkington of Pilkington Tower, was living in the tenth year of Henry I. (1109-10), and that he was "lord of Pilkington;" an expression which implies that there was then a *lordship* or *manor* of Pilkington. For this statement, either as to Christian name, date, or "tower," no authority can be found, after a long search.

The first authoritative reference to Pilkington the place is contained in the ancient feodary entitled the *Testa de Nevill*, which bears no date, but is regarded as containing registers of knights' fees, &c., within or during the reigns of John (1199-1216) and Henry III. (1216-1272.) From this record we learn that "Roger de Pilkington holds one-fourth of a knight's fee in the same [? manor or vill of Pilkington], of the fee of Thomas de Greslet [sixth baron of Manchester, 1231-62]; and he of the fee of Earl Ferrars, and he *in capite* or chief, of the lord the king." So that Roger de Pilkington was a sub-feudatory under Greslet, who was only mesne lord under the Earl Ferrars, who was baron or lord paramount, holding directly of the king. The *Testa* also states that "Alexander de *Pakinton* [probably a clerical error for *Pilkington*], holds of Robert Greslet [who was probably the fifth baron of Manchester, 1182-1230] one-fourth of a fee, and finds one judge for the lord the king, of ancient tenure." Again, the same record states that an "Alexander de Pilkington held six oxgangs of land in Ruhwinton [Rivington] in *thanage* by [a service or rent of] 10s., and the sons of his mother's brother hold that land of him." The oldest national record following the Domesday survey, thus shows Pilkingtons having, at an early Norman period, possessions in both Pilkington and Rivington, the two manors which formed the seats of the two great branches of the Lancashire family of Pilkington. The *Testa* states that in Lancashire "24 carves [carucates, or plough-lands] make one knight's fee." The carve or plough-land in this district probably averaged about 20 Lancashire acres; so that the "one-fourth of a fee" named above, if this proportion were a measure of land,

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would comprise six carves or plough-lands, equal to about 120 Lancashire or nearly 200 statute acres. As to the "finding a judge," two documents preserved to us, the *Survey* in 1320 and the *Extent* in 1322, of the manor of Manchester, state that in that manor there was a court-baron, held every three weeks, to which ten lords of mesne manors [named] owe suit of court, and are called judges of the court of Manchester, by custom from of old, and one of these ten is stated to be "the lord of *Pilking-ton* and *Undesworth*." (*Mamecestre*, pp. 333, 398.) At the dates of these two surveys, Roger de Pilkington was lord of the manor of Pilkington. (*Ibid.* pp. 342, 405.) This Roger, on the 10th June, 1291, had a royal grant from Edward I. of free warren in the townships of Pilkington, Whitefield, Crompton, Unsworth, Cheetham, Sholver, and Wolstenholme. (*Rot. Chart.* 19 Edw. I.) Of these seven townships five are in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham; Cheetham is in the parish of Manchester, and Wolstenholme in Rochdale parish. These would form an extensive range of hunting-grounds ranging from north-east to south-west, of which the Stand or Hunting tower would be nearly the central point.

After the death of Robert Greslet, baron of Manchester, three post-mortem inquisitions were held during the year 1282, in each of which it is recorded under the head of "knights' fees" that "Alexander de Pilkington holds Pilkington for the fourth part of one knight's fee, and does suit" [*i.e.* as a judge of the court-baron]. The same Alexander served as one of the twelve jurors on all these three inquisitions. In 1311 an inquisition was held as to the possessions of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, which is known as "the great de Lacy inquisition of 1311." This record states that Roger de Pilkington, for an oxgang of land in Pilkington, rendered to that earl his homage and a service [or rent] of twelve-pence yearly. Sixty years earlier, in an inquisition post-mortem of Henry Duke of Lancaster, Pilkington is stated to be a fee of the honour of Tutbury.

In his Notes to the *Notitia Cestriensis* (vol. ii. p. 110), the Rev. Canon Raines states that "*Stand Hall, or Pilkington Tower*, was the seat of the knightly family of the Pilkingtons in the 10th Henry I. (1109-10), which they held under the Grelleys, lords of Manchester. Edward IV. granted a license to Sir Thomas Pilkington, a devoted Yorkist, to kernel and embattle his manor-house at Stand." Sufficient has been cited to show that the Pilkingtons held large possessions in the manor of Pilkington, if not the whole manor. We have now to show how these and all the Lancashire estates of the elder or Pilkington branch of the family were lost. Baines, in his *History of Lancashire* (vol. iii.), observes that "the battle of Bosworth field proved almost as fatal to the fortunes of the parent stock of the Pilkington family as the power of the royal tyrant their master. [By the act of attainder of the 1 Hen. VII. all the Lancashire estates of Sir Thomas Pilkington were confiscated.] And in the grant made by Henry VII. under the great seal to Thomas first earl of Derby, of divers manors, lands, and premises in Lancashire, forfeited by Sir Thomas Pilkington, knt., the following are enumerated: Holland, Nether Kellet, Halewood, Samlesbury, *Pilkington*, Bury, Cheetham, Cheetwood, Haliwell, Broughton-in-Furness, Bolton-in-Furness, Undesworth, Salford, Shuttleworth, Shippelbotham, Middleton, Overesfeld, Smethills, Silberthwaite, Tottington, Ellslake, Urswicke, and many others. (*Duchy Records*, bundle H, No. 13.)"

Of the manor-house, Leland the antiquary, *temp.* Henry VIII., writes: "Pilkenton had a place hard by Pilkenton Park, three miles from Manchester." Canon Raines adds: "Stand Hall, in Pilkington Park, a large wood-and-plaster building, was taken down by the Earl of Derby in 1835, and a new house built on its site. On a red grit-stone was incised the date, '1518.' The barn, originally a chapel, having trefoil-headed windows, with oak mullions, and timber roof, with some handsome carving of the reign of Hen. VII., still remains."

RIVINGTON MANOR.

There is much obscurity, nay even contradiction, in the accounts as to the time and mode in which the manor of Rivington came into the possession of the Pilkingtons. It has been stated (p. xxv.), that an Alexander de Pilkington held six oxgangs of land in Ruhwinton, in thanage, by a rent of 10s., and probably as one-fourth of a knight's fee. (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 405.) This record bears no date, but it may be taken to include accounts extending throughout the thirteenth century, or from 1216 to 1307. About the same time a William, son of William, held twelve oxgangs of land in Ruhwinton, in thanage, for or by a rent of 24s. So that at some early time before 1300 there were two proprietors in the manor or lordship, holding by the ancient Saxon tenure, and the other tenant held twice as much land as did Alexander de Pilkington.

[[It has been suggested, with every appearance of probability, by Mr. Wm. Langton, that Rivington being then waste land there might be several of the younger branches of the family settle upon it from time to time.]]

In Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 97, it is stated, that "Rivington was doubtless a member of the barony of Manchester, though in the ancient survey of this barony the name of the lord of Rivington and Lostock does not occur." Mr. Baines means probably that neither in the survey of the manor of Manchester of 1320, nor in the extent of 1322, does the name of the lordship or mesne manor of Rivington appear. This is true; Lostock is named, and usually coupled with the adjoining township of Runsworth. Again, the *Testa de Nevill* states, that Albert Gredley *juvenis* gave to Thomas de Perponte three oxgangs of land in Ruhwinton and Lestock, for one-third of a fee, and the heirs now hold that land." (p. 404.) Elsewhere (p. 408), in enumerating the fees of Robert Gresle (fifth baron, son of Albert *juvenis*), the name is changed from *Perponte* to *Peton*. Many errors of the press occur in the printed *Testa*, as *ind'* for *jud'*,

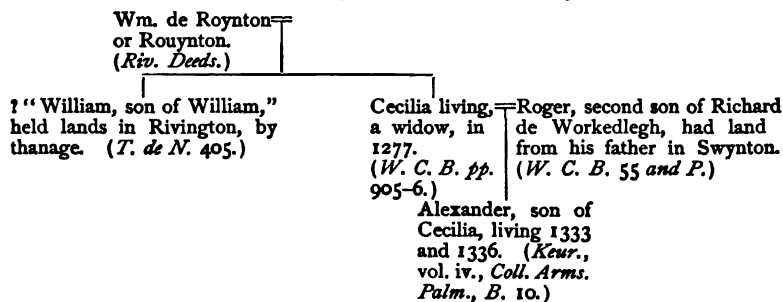
Gredde for *Gredle*, and it is not impossible that in these entries *Ruhwinton* is an error for *Rumheworth*. A continuous piece of land of three oxgangs could not lie partly in Rivington and partly in Lostock; but might be so situate in the adjacent townships of Rumworth and Lostock, both of which were clearly in the barony of Manchester; whereas, Rivington (which is not a township, but a village and chapelry in the parish of Bolton), seems to have been, at an early period, amongst the fees of the Montbegons, barons of Hornby. (*Ibid.*, p. 405.)

Mr. Baines quotes Birch's *Feodary*, to show that among the tenants of the barony of Manchester were the heirs of John, son of Henry de Hutton, who held of that barony, "one-third of a fee in Romworth with Lostock, which Robert Perpoint formerly held of the fee." "Thus showing" (adds Baines), "that the Perpoints held the three adjoining towships of Rumworth, Lostock, and Rivington, the two former of which passed to the Hultons," while "Rivington was held of Roger de Montbegon by the Pilkingtons, in thanage."

This only strengthens the supposition that Rivington never was a member of the barony of Manchester.

We come next to the statement (Baines, vol. iii. p. 103) apparently derived from *Harleian MS.* 4630, or the *Fam. Lanc.* of Lucas, that a Sir Roger de Pilkington, living 24 Edw. I. (1296), had two sons; the elder, Sir Roger, became lord of Pilkington, and to the second son, Richard, his father gave Rivington. This statement has an air of probability, though it cannot be confirmed by any known record or authoritative document. But it is added, that "By a deed without date, Cecilia, daughter of Wm. de Roynton [? Roynton] granted lands in Roynton"; and that, "in 10 Edward III. (1336), Alexander, son of Cecilie, granted the manor of Revyngton to Robert de Pilkinton." As few deeds made before 1290 bore dates, it may be assumed that undated deeds, generally, were prior to that year, or at all events to the year 1300. Within an interval, then, of about forty years we have the mother exercising acts of ownership over lands in

Rivington, and the son granting away the entire manor. We naturally seek for some motive for this. Who were Alexander and his mother Cicely? We learn from the *Whalley Abbey Coucher Book* (p. 55), that Richard de Workedlegh [Worsley], lord of Workedlegh, living 1276, had two sons; the elder, Henry, succeeded him; the younger, Roger de Workedlegh, married Cecilia de Rowyngton, who survived him, and in her widowhood, in 1277, made a grant in her maiden name. (*Coucher Book*, pp. 905, 906.) This grant does not name her son, Alexander, who if he were the son of Roger, her husband, would be styled either "de Workedlegh," or "de Swynton," in which place Roger had land from his father; still this affords no clue to the fact that, in 1336 Alexander, son of Cecilia, granted the manor to Robert de Pilkington. But an abstract of a deed has been found which had escaped the notice of Baines and others. It shows that in 1333—three years earlier—Robert de Pilkington granted to Alexander, son of Cicely, and his heirs male, the manor of Rivington. Amongst the witnesses to this grant were, "Alexander de Pilkington of Rivington," and "Ralph, son of Alexander de Pilkington." (Keurden's *MSS.*, College of arms, vol. iv., and Palmer's *MSS.* B.) So that the grant of the manor to Robert de Pilkington in 1336 was not an original gift or transfer; but only a *re-conveyance* to Pilkington of what Pilkington had three years previously, for some unknown reason, but perhaps to strengthen the title, conveyed to Alexander, son of Cicely de Rowinton. The relationships of this latter may be thus shown:



These documents, taken together, show that a Pilkington held the manor of Rivington as early as the years 1333 and 1336.

Of the early connexion of the Pilkingtons with Rivington there are other traces. By a deed without date, Richard, son of Richard de Samlesbury, gave an Alexander Pilkington [probably the first of that name] land in Rivington. (Palmer's *MSS.*, B. 10.) By deeds without date William de Anderton gives lands in Rivington to Richard, son of Alexander Pilkington, in free marriage with his daughter Ellen; and to John, son of Alexander Pilkington, in marriage with his daughter Margery. (Kuerden's *MSS.*, vol. iv.; Palmer's *MSS.*, B. 10.) Richard and Ellen his wife had a son Robert, to whom Richard Knoll gave land at Knoll in Rivington, in 1316-17.

A series of old deeds, *penes* the late Robert Andrews, esq., of Rivington Hall, show the possession by Pilkingtons of the manor of Rivington, and of the capital messuage there and various lands within the manor, at short intervals from the year 1336 to the sale of the manor in 1612. Baines, after noticing the confiscation of all the Lancashire estates of the head of the family, Sir Thomas Pilkington, after the battle of Bosworth, states that the property in Rivington, not belonging to Sir Thomas, escaped the general wreck. The manor being devised in 1605 by Robert Pilkington (who left no child) to trustees, they sold it in 1611 to Robert Lever, esq., of Darcy Lever, whose daughter and heiress, Jane, married John Andrews, esq., ancestor of Robert Andrews, esq., of Rivington [late] the manorial owner. Rivington Hall, long the seat of this branch of the Pilkingtons, passed with the manor to Robert Lever, and was taken by his daughter to the family of Andrews, who have resided there for more than two centuries.

The old manor of Rivington passed by sale for the comparatively small sum of 1730*l.*, to strangers, although there was a male heir living, declared by the inquisition to be the brother and next heir of Robert Pilkington, the last lord of Rivington of his family and name.

This was James Pilkington, the third son of George Pilkington. He was probably born about the year 1570, as he was found by the inquisition of 12th March, 1610, to be then upwards of forty years of age. He would, therefore, be probably about twenty-seven years old at the death of his father, George Pilkington, and as there is neither will nor inquisition known of George Pilkington, there is no means of ascertaining whether he had any gift or legacy from his father. In November, 1605, his elder brother Robert made his will and died, giving him a small yearly annuity, to be stopped if he made any attempt to recover his fuller inheritance. When Robert was alienating the manor to James Anderton for 300 years for a sum of money and 40*l.* yearly for his [Robert's] life, his brother James was induced to consent to that alienation, for the paltry consideration of an annuity of five marcs [3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*] yearly for life. After the purchase of the manor, &c., by Robert Lever and James Breeres, on the 30th March, 1611, James probably made some complaint of the small consideration paid to himself; for by a deed of 1st March 9 Jac. 1 (1612), Lever and Breeres grant a rent-charge on Rivington manor of 15*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* yearly to James Pilkington for his life. It does not appear whether this was inclusive or exclusive of the 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, bequeathed to him by his brother's will. At the utmost all that the numerous documents examined show James to have enjoyed was an annuity or two amounting to not more than 32*l.* a year for life.

MANOR OF BURY, &c.

In 1351, Roger Pilkington held of the duchy of Lancaster one knight's fee in Bury, formerly held by Sir Adam de Bury, and which appears to have passed by marriage from the Burys to the Pilkingtons. This manor continued in the Pilkington family until the attainder of Sir Thomas Pilkington in 1485, when it

was granted by the crown, together with the other large estates of Sir Thomas, to Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in which family it still remains. (*Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. ii. p. 27.) In 1386 John de Pylkington was rector of Bury. From the Pilkingtons the advowson passed with the manor to the Derby family, the present patrons. (*Ibid.*)

Most of the Lancashire possessions of the elder branch of the family at the period of their confiscation, are enumerated, p. xxvii. They included manors and estates in Furness, in and around Bury, Bolton, Rochdale, and Manchester, &c. "Oversfield," called also "Field House," "Over th' Fields," &c., belonged to Sir Thomas at his attainder in 1485. (*Ibid.*) The manor of Heton in Lonsdale, an early possession of the family (Birch *Feodary*; Palmer's *MSS.*, A. 136; *Mamecestre*, p. 260), was probably acquired in marriage with an heiress of the local family of Heton.

SIR JOHN PILKINGTON.

[[The first Sir John, was the son of one Sir Roger, who died January, 1407, and the grandson of another Sir Roger, who had a grant of free warren in Pilkington and five other places in Lancashire, in 1291. The first notable event concerning this Sir John is his marrying Margaret, the widow of Sir Hugh Bradshaw, without license, she being a tenant of the king *in capite*. For this transgression he had to suffer a fine of twenty marks [13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*], and thereupon he received pardon of the king and of the Duke of Lancaster, dated 24th August, 1383. Margaret was the only daughter of Sir John de Verdon (lord of the manor of Brisingham, in the county of Norfolk, and of other manors in that county and Herts.), by his first wife, Maud. His only son, Edmund de Verdon, dying before him, without heir, Sir Jno. de Verdon (who died about 1392) left this Margaret his daughter, then wife of Sir

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John Pilkington, his sole heiress, after the death of his second wife. (*Fin. divers. comit.*, 4 Edward III. 1330, *lig.* 6, N. 14.) On the widow's decease, the manor of Brisingham, and five or six others in Norfolk and Herts., came to Sir John Pilkington in right of Margaret his wife.

We find that Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *History of the Battle of Agincourt* [fought October 25, 1415], and of the Expedition of Henry V. into France, in 1415 (third edition, 1833), enumerates (p. 127), "the chief persons in the English army whose names have been discovered," and amongst them is that of Sir John Pilkington [the first, for the second the son was then only an esquire]. He also gives (p. 360) "the *retenu* of Sir John Pilkington, viz., John Kay, Roger Kay, and William Lee"; his men consisting of "ten lances and forty-five archers." (*Harl. MS.*, 782.) This was a respectable contingent for a knight. The Lord Scrope only had for his following at Agincourt "six lances and fourteen archers."

Both before and after these wars, the first Sir John seems to have held various offices in Lancashire. In 1384 he was appointed custos of the peace for the Wapentake or Hundred of Salford. (Dr. Kuerden's *MSS.*, 4to, p. 108.) In 1386 he had the wardship of Wm. Atherton, a minor. In 1389 he was named with Sir Roger de Pilkington, knight, and others. In 1394 and 1395 he held the manor of Prestwich and parcel of Alcrington, during the minority of Roger, son of Roger de Longley, by the hands of Richard de Pilkington and two others. (Kuerden's *MS.*, 4to, p. 95.) In 1401-2, Henry IV. granted "to John Pilkington, knight of our body, our manor of Eversgrene," &c. (Kuerden's *MS.*, 4to, p. 93.) In 1409-10 he was a special juror on an inquiry as to a manor in Northamptonshire. (*Rot. Parl.*, vol. iii. p. 634.) In 1410, John, Duke of Norfolk (a minor), held a knight's fee in the manor of Breringham (Brisingham), held under him by John, Lord of Pilkington. (*Duc. Lanc.*, vol. iv. p. 149.) In 1420-21, at an inquisition before Richard Butler de Kirkland, escheator, the jury found that John Pilkington, knight, held the manor of Bury,

with the advowson of the church, of the king; and the manor of Cheetham, of the duke of Lancaster; and that the manor of Heton in Lonsdale is held of Sir John de Pilkington. He died in 1421; and in 1487 two inquisitions show that he, first, and afterwards Margaret, his widow, held Brisingham for a knight's fee of the duke of Norfolk. (*Cal. Inq.*, vol. i v. pp. 149, 180.) See further in Appendix A.]]

SIR JOHN PILKINGTON THE YOUNGER.

[[We have already noticed his father's part in the war in France, under Henry V., and especially in the battle of Agincourt, and we have now to notice some curious particulars respecting the son's service in the expedition of 1415. On the 22nd March in that year the sheriff of London was directed to summon all knights, esquires, and valets, who held fees, wages, or annuities, by grants from the king or his ancestors, to repair immediately to London, and on pain of forfeiture, to be there by the 24th April at the latest. (Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 216.) On Thursday the 18th April the king in council stated that the lords and others of his retinue were to serve him in the expedition to France for one year, and were to receive (*inter alia*) every knight two shillings a day. If the voyage extended to France, every esquire, man-at-arms, was to receive for his wages twelve pence, and every archer, sixpence a day, and for every thirty men-at-arms, a reward of 100 marks (66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) a quarter; and if the voyage extended to Guienne, each knight was to receive as above, every man-at-arms forty marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), and every archer twenty marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) a year, without reward. (*Fœdera*, vol. ix. p. 223.) The supply of money granted by parliament in November, 1415, being insufficient to pay each

person in the army half a year's or a quarter's wages in advance (as required by their agreements to serve), the king by proclamation of 10th May, 1415, borrowed large sums from cities, towns, and individual subject ; but even these were not enough, and Henry was obliged to pawn some of the crown jewels with a quantity of plate, to his soldiers, as security for their wages. These facts, while they prove the king's extreme poverty, show that the humblest esquire in his retinue would not embark under his banner without receiving half a year's wages in advance, or a piece of plate, a fragment of the royal diadem (which was broken up for the purpose), or some other valuable article, as security for payment. We shall shortly find that the second Sir John Pilkington and another Lancashire esquire jointly held some of the royal jewels, as pawns or pledges for their war wages. The expedition sailed from England on Sunday, the 11th August, 1415, in from 1200 to 1400 vessels, varying from 20 to 300 tons, and landed near Harfleur on the 14th. The English army amounted to about 2,500 men-at-arms, 4,000 horse-archers, and 1,000 persons of different descriptions, as gunners, armourers, bowyers, surgeons, minstrels, artisans, servants and labourers, in all about 11,500 men ; but as every man-at-arms would be attended by his *custrell* or *valette*, whilst each individual of rank would take with him one or more servant, it is estimated that the total number of the army was little short of 30,000. This force was greatly reduced by war, dysentery, and the number left to garrison Harfleur ; so that the numbers at the battle of Agincourt, fought in three hours, on Friday, the 25th October, 1415, have been variously estimated by English writers at not more than from 7,000 to 10,000 fighting men ; while the French army at Agincourt is variously estimated by French writers at from 50,000 to 150,000 men, or from five to fifteen times as many as the English. The king embarked for England on Saturday, the 16th November, and arrived at Dover late the same day ; so that the expedition was only absent from England about three months.

Early in March, 1416, the king determined, as to the wages of those who had served in the expedition, that the first quarter should be reckoned from the 8th July, 1415; for those killed at Agincourt, the whole of the second quarter's wages was allowed, as if they had lived; and for those who returned to Calais with the king, their wages were to be paid up to the eighth day after his arrival at Dover. From the 8th July to the 24th November would be about 140 days, for which time John Pilkington, esq., would be entitled to receive wages. It seems that his retinue consisted of only three foot-archers, as many as most esquires furnished; Wm. Bradshaw, esq., providing the same number. (See Rymer's *Fœdera* in the Sloane *MS.*, 6,400.) At the rates named, of twelve pence a day for an esquire and sixpence for an archer, John Pilkington would be entitled to receive two shillings and sixpence daily, or in all 17*l.* 10*s.*; and Wm. Bradshaw exactly the same amount. In a list of the king's jewels and plate pawned for wages, in the expedition to France, is the following entry:— (*History of Agincourt*, appendix, p. 18.)

"To John Pilkington and Wm. Bradshaw [esquires], a little tablet of gold, garnished with the arms of England and France, and a gold chain, wrought with letters, crowns," &c. (Sloane *MS.*, 4,600, folio 510.) Notwithstanding that parliament, soon after the king's return from France, voted him two-tenths and two-fifteenths, half to be levied on the 13th December, the small sum due to John Pilkington and Wm. Bradshaw remained unpaid till 1431, sixteen years after the king's debt to them had been incurred, during all which time the royal jewels pawned to them remained in their hands. Henry V. was gathered to his fathers, and Henry VI. had nominally reigned nearly ten years, before the debt was cancelled and the pledged jewels restored or redeemed. By an entry in the *Ancient Kulendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. p. 140, of 9 and 10 Henry VI. (1431-2), No. 6, we learn the particulars of this transaction:—

"MEMORANDUM.—That John Pilkington and Wm. Bradshaw restored by me, Oliver Chorley, on the 3rd December, 10 Henry VI. (1431), to the Lord Treasurer and Chamberlain, one little tablet of gold with the arms of England and France, with a chain of gold, made of the letters [? SS.] and crowns ; with one bracelet, with a little chain [*'serura'*] of gold ; together weighing by the Troy weight, 8½oz., and in which the gold was of the value of twenty-eight shillings the oz., total 10*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The said John [Pilkynnton] and Wm. [Bradshaw], by Richard Courtenay, late clerk of the jewels to the late king Henry V., father of the said now king [had these] delivered for security of his pledges in war ; and they placed them in a certain Pyx, remaining in a large chest, among other jewels, within the great treasury of the king at Westminster in the closet [*'claustra'*] at this sign," [or bearing this mark, "*ad tale signū*"]. The mark is something like a key with a ring handle and two sets of wards.

It is on record that Henry V. rewarded liberally with offices, honours, and estates, those who had served him faithfully in the war with France. In the Norman rolls of his fifth regnal year, 1417–18, only two or three years after the battle of Agincourt, is a grant to the following effect:—

"For John Pilkington.—The lord the king to all, &c., greeting. Know ye that of our special grace and for the good service which our beloved and faithful John Pilkington the younger [the first Sir John being then living] has rendered and will render in future,—We grant to him the office of our escheator in Ireland, to have and to hold the aforesaid office by himself or by his competent deputy, for whom he will be answerable,—for the term of his life, receiving in the same office, from the death of Ralph Standysh, esq., who had that office while he lived (as it is said) all manner of sureties [*'vadia'*], fees, profits and other commodities whatsoever to the same office appertaining or belonging, &c., to the extent, wholly and in such manner as the said Ralph had and received in the same while he lived. So far as that

express mention of other gifts and grants to the aforesaid John before this time made, or of the true value of the aforesaid office, or anything to the contrary made, notwithstanding. Witness, as next above [*i.e.* the king's town of Falaise, 12 January, 1418]. By the king himself."

It is probable that this appointment would demand more or less the presence of John Pilkington the younger in Ireland. He was twice married, first to Margaret and secondly to Katharine, sister of John de Assheton. By his first wife he had a son, John, who succeeded him, but died *s.p.*, and by his second wife he had two sons, Edmund and Arthur.

SIR JOHN PILKINGTON (THIRD OF THE NAME.)

[[The third Sir John Pilkington was married in 1435, for it is stated that in 13 Henry VI., John de Pilkington, knight, endowed Elizabeth, daughter to Edmund Trafford, knight, at the porch of the Collegiate church of St. Mary, Manchester, at the time of marriage ["*tempore sponsalium.*"] The following curious deed, in the quaint English of the period, will further illustrate this fact. Previously, however, Sir John de Pilkington, knight, entered into a bond or obligation, dated 8th February, 13 Henry VI. (1435), in 200 marks silver (133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), in part payment for the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Edmund, on Tuesday next, before the feast of St. Valentine (*i.e.* 8th February, 1435).

The following deed seems to have been executed about three years later (20th April, 1438) :—

"This bille endented beres witnes that S^y John of Pilkynghon, knight, swere upon a boke in the day of making of these p^sentez in witnes of Harry of Lever^r, Tho^ms of Trafford, Roger of Bradley, prest, John of Bamford, Rauf of Ol^grefe [Owler-greave or green] and oyⁿ [other] y^t he stode sole seiset in his demene as of fee

simple or fee taill, the day of weddyng made betwene the said S₃ John and Elisabeth the doght^r of S₃ Edmūd of Trafford, knyght, of all y^e messe₃, londes and tent₃ y^t descendet to hym by right heirship aft^r the dethe of S₃ John of Pilkynghton fad^r [father] of the said S₃ John, w^t in the touñe of Bury, on taken [not taking in] of y^e messe₃, londes and tent₃ y^t dame M^get the mod^r of the said S₃ John befor tyme hade in nome of dowar or joyntur w^tin y^e said touñe ; and also y^t he stode sole seiset at the day of makyng of y^e p^sent₃ of all y^e said messe₃, londes and tent₃ in the said touñe, the which the said dame marg^get had in nome of dowar or joyntur. Into witnes of the which thing to y^e p^sent₃ the said S₃ John has set his seall. given y^e xx day of Aprill, in the yere of regnyng of king Harry y^e sext aft^r the conquest y^e sextent." (20th April, 1438.)

To the above deed a greenish-brown seal is appended, bearing the name and crest of "I. Pil-kyngton,"—on a helmet, a mower working his scythe.

After his marriage Sir John seems to have resided chiefly in Lancashire. In the year 1440, in consequence of his non-payment of a sort of subsidy or tax, called "the Green Wax" (from the colour of the wax of the seal appended to the writ for its levy), Sir John de Buron, or Byron, then sheriff of Lancashire, distrained on his cattle and goods for the amount due. Whereupon Sir John Pilkington, in retaliation, seized certain cattle of the sheriff's and maltreated his servants. Sir John Byron filed his bill of complaint in the court of Chancery against Sir John Pilkington. This complaint in quaintly worded in English—"Beseeches meekly John Buron, sheriff of the county of Lancaster, that whereas Sir John of Pilkington, knt. of the said county, had lost divers issues and amercements in the exchequer of our sovereign Lord in London, the which issues and amercements among others divers issues and amercements lost in the said exchequer, by divers persons there taken to the said Sheriff after the account of the said Sheriff, and set in the said account by the

Auditor of the county of Lancaster togethur, and to pay to the Receiver in all haste. Because of the which the Under-sheriff come to London after Christmas last past, and declared this matter to the council of the duchy of Lancaster, that he might not gedur the said amercements without great trouble so hastily. And the said Council charged him that he sh^d gedur hit uppe before the session then next suing. And the said sheriff sent Richard o Kylci and of Old collector of the green wax of the s^d county, to ask the said issues and amercements of the said Sir John of Pilkington. And the s^d Sir Jno. of Pilkington gave answer and said he *oght* [owed] no green wax, ne none would he pay. And the collector of the green-wax said they w^d distrain him for the said issues and amercements. And he said, if they *token* any cattle of his, that he sh^d take as mony of the sheriff. And after this a collector divers times asked the green-wax of the s^d Sir John of Pilkington, and at all times the said Sir John of Pilkington refused to pay. And then the said Sir John of Pilkington went into Northamptonshire to dwell. And the said collector *comen* [came] to Sir John of Pilkington the same day that he went, and asked of him the green wax. And Sir John of Pilkington gefe ansuare and said that none he *oght* [owed] ne none w^d he pay. And then the said collector *token* his distress. And afterward there was a writ of *replegiarum* suyt against Robert of Pilkington for taking of divers cattle, and after that an *alias* suyt upon the same *replegiarum*. At the which *alias* the sheriff returned that the cattle were *eloynet*. And then the Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster sent a *Capias Wythirnam* [Withernamm is a writ to the sheriff to take an unlawfull distrainer's beasts or goods into his keeping, until the party make deliverance of the first distress] to the said sheriff; by the force of the which writ the sheriff sent to Ralph Boterworth, his under-baille of Rochedale, a precept according to the said writ; the which Ralph of Boterworth, toke the *wethernayme* of the cattle of the aforesaid Robert of Pilkington. And then the said Sir John of Pilkington and

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the said Robert of Pilkington said, because of the taking of the said distress for the green-wax, and because of taking the *wethernayme*, that they shulden take as meche catell of the tenants of the said sheriff, and that they sh^d make beten half-a-dozen of the tenants of the said sheriff. And afterward, upon the Friday at night next before the Feast of St. Lawrence last past [?Friday, August 5, 1440], the said Sir John of Pilkington send [*sic*] Robert of Pilkington his brother, with divers men of the County of York, and the said night *breken* certain houses in Rochdale of the tenants of the said sheriff, and there soghten Ralph of Butterworth that took the said wethernayme and Robert of Chadwyke and Robert Boterworth, tenants to the said sheriff, beten and wondet ; so that the said Robert of Chadwoyke was in peril of death, for that he was stryken upon the head with sordez, that the braynpanne was broken, and many bones taken out of the head of the said Robert of Chadwoyke. And the said night the said Robert of Pilkington took five kyne of Ralph of Boterworth that execute the wethirnayme, tenant to the said Sheriff and his Under-Baille of Rachedale ; the which five kine the said Robert of Pilkington drove into the county of York, and *hom* [them] there yet holds. That it please unto your Lordship to grant a writ direct to the said Sir John of Pilkington to appear before you in the Chancery of England upon pain of 100*l.*, at the 15th day of St. Hillary [January 26, 1441.] And the said Sir John of Pilkington to examine of the matter comprehended within this bill. And after that to make due redress as it seems unto your Lordship, and that for the love of God and by way of charity. (*Calenders of the Proceedings in Chancery, printed edition of 1830, vol. 11. pp. 20, 21.*)

A search has failed to show the final decision in this case. He died 23 February 1451 without issue, and the estates passed to his nephew Sir Thomas, the son of his half brother Edmund. [See p. xlviii.] His wife survived him and married, secondly, Sir Peter Leigh of Lyme.]]

SIR JOHN PILKINGTON AND SIR CHARLES PILKINGTON
OF YORKSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

[[This Sir John could not be a very near kinsman of any descendant of the first Sir John, as neither he nor his brothers are named in any of the fines by which the entail of the Verdon inheritance was recorded.

Little is known of his life save what can be gleaned from his will and that of his widow. He was a decided Yorkist, and seems to have been in favour with Edward IV., who, it is said, in the 13th year of his reign, 1473, gave to him and his lawful heirs male, divers lands and tenements in London and elsewhere. (Vincent, 44, fol 66, b.)

He seems to have chiefly resided at Pilkington Hall, near Wakefield, and to have founded (by letters patent of 20th Dec. 1418) the south chantry in the parish church of Wakefield, in which chantry he was buried. He was probably a good deal at court, and was much attached to Richard Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards Richard III., Shakspeare's "hump-back,") and to him and to William, Lord Hastings, then Lord Chamberlain, he bequeathed the care and custody of his only legitimate son Edward, who was nominally the ward of the king. Sir John died on the 29th December, 18 Edw. IV., 1478, about six months after making his will, and five years before Lord Hastings was beheaded by order of his ambitious co-executor, Richard.

The will is well worth giving entire, as it illustrates alike the language and the manners of the time.

In the name of God, amen. I John Pilkington K^t of hole minde all of I be greved wth sicknesse at Skipton y^e xxviiith daie of June in y^e yeare of o^r L^d God a Thousand 4 Hundred three-score and eighteen ordenes my Testam^t in this forme. First I witte my soul to God almighty and to y^e Blessed Virgin oure Ladie St. Marie and to all y^e S^{ts} in Heaven, and my Bodie to be Buried at y^e pleasure of God and oure Ladie in y^e Chaunterie in y^e Kirke of Wakefield. Item I witte to my s^d Chaunterie one

Masse Book, one chalis guilt, 2 crowets of silv^r 2 vestm^{ts} 2 albes. Item I witte to y^e Kirkeworke of Wakefield 10 marks. Item I witte to y^e high Alter in y^e same Kirke one Masse Book. Item I witte everye Monke in Fontaunce Abbey vi^s. viii^d. so y^t ilke one of y^m severally saye masse of requiem for my soule w^t in 5 days they have knowledge of my death, they especially in y^r memento forgoiing me all man^r of bargains had between y^m and me. Item I wytte to y^e making of y^e Abbey Kirke of Fontaunce x^{li}. Item I wytte xx mrks to y^e marriage of y^e poorest maidens y^t shall be married wthin y^e pish of Hallyfaxe and Hoptonstall wthin a year next after my Death, and y^t to be done by ovsr^sight of myne Executo^{rs}. If I wytte to ye Execut^{rs} of Robte Shaughe to y^e behoof of y^e childer of Tho. Shaughe viii marks. If I wytte to Ric^d Haliwell and his son xx^{li} so y^t they make release to myne assigns of a place of land I bought of his fath^r in Mydgeley and ells they none to have. If I will y^t never none of myne Heirs interrupt ne trouble y^e Heirs of Wolstenholme for y^e land at Wythom Row [rover, road, rood, or royd] ne never y^t to occupie wthout they may purchase it. If I wytte to Nicholas Tempest and to his wyffe xx^{li}. If I witte to Edmund Greenhalghe to y^e mariadge of his childre xx m^rks. If I wytte to those of my serv^{ts} at this daye, y^t is to saye to Robte Hilton v marks, Edward Kaye xl^s, Thomas Hagthorpe v marks. To John Myrfold x^{li}, to Henry Dineley xl^s, to Lawrence Dineley xx^s, to Arthur Wentworth xl^s, to James Earsley xx^s, to W^m Turlone xx^s, to Tho. Ourles xx^s, to John Dighton xx^s, to Giles Kaye xx^s, to Giles Lingerde x marks. To W^m Mallett x^s, to Rich^d Rondon xx^s, to John Hunter xx^s, to John Nable xl^s, to Rich^d Branckcliffe xx^s, to Raufe Whitehead xx^s, to Edm. Clacke xx^s, to Oliv^r Hawwarth vi^s viii^s, to Ellis Ward vi^s viii^s, to Thurston Whitehead xx^s, to Tho. Kutchin iij^s iiij^d to Tho. Blackhouse ij^s. If I will y^t *my son Edward* be forthwth after my death had to my L^d of Gloucester and my L^d Chamberlaine hartilie beseechinge y^m at they will in my name see such y^e Kinges good grace y^t myne Executo^{rs} may have y^e warshippe of my s^d *sonne* and my land, paying to y^e King v c m^rks w^{ch} shall be delivered to y^m in money, and y^{or} I will beseech my L^d of Gloucester y^t my s^d *sonne Edward* maye be in y^e house of my L^d Chamberlaine to he be of the y^e age of xvi years. And yⁿ to be put at ye Kinges pleasure, and at Giles Lingerd and Hen Dineleye may waite

upon him in y^e mean season. If it is my will y^t all my Revenues growing of my land over y^e finding of my *sonne Edward* shal be keped wth my Lorde Chamberlaine to by for my s^d son a marriage wth lands. If I will y^t *my brother Charles* have Bradley to my s^d son *Edw.* be of age of xxiiii years. If I will y^t *Robte my bastarde Sonne* occupie my place at Elfleteburghe and all other my lands I have in Dr^yshire to my s^d son *Edw.* be of age of xxiiii years, and from yⁿ y^e s^d *Robte* to have Grenehirste to him and his heires male according to a state to him thereof aforemade. If I will my s^d *Bastard sonne* have all my lands in Wistowe to him and to his heires male according to y^t Estate made of Grenehirste. If y^t is my will y^t all my purchased lands shall be tayled to myne Heirs male, and for defalte of yssue male of me to *Robte Pilkington my son Bastard* and his yssue male, and so each one of my Brethren and y^r yssue male eche one after other as shal be set in y^e deed thereof made. If it is my will y^t myne Executo^rs shall yearelie take all y^e Revenues of Kelfeld to *John Fitz-Henry* come to age of xx yeares to performe my will. If I will y^t *John Pilkington* have every year vi marks to find him to his learninge at Oxenfurthe by deliv^rye of myne Executo^rs during y^e fores^d terme. If I will y^t *my wyffe Dame Johan* have her dower of my lands except Broadleye. If I will y^t that she have Pilkington Hall nigh Wakefield wth Snapthorp for terme of hir lyffe so she dwell on it for y^e most ptie. If I will y^t she give yerelie to John Gargrave and W^m Gargrave and to ether of them v m^rks in y^e year for terme of y^r lyves, and if she will not so do, yⁿ I will y^t myne Executo^rs have y^t and occupie yt, to y^e profit of my son *Edw.* peyeinge yerelie to ether of y^e s^d John and W^m v marks under forme aforerehersed. If I will y^t *my son Robte* have y^e keepinge of Aringdon Parke to *my son Edw.* come to age of xxiiii yeares. And yf y^e s^d *Robte* die, yⁿ *my Brother Charles* to have y^e s^d keepinge duringe the same terme. If I will y^t myne Executo^rs have y^e guardianshipp and mariadge of John Staneton to y^e intent y^t they may sell y^t in the moste avayleable manner and wise. So y^t y^e money thereof taken wth y^e revenues of my lyvelode over y^e finding of *my son Edward* may purchase a marriage wth land for my sayde son, by y^e oversight and advise of my L^d Chamberlaine, and for y^e accomplishm^t of this my will I lowlie and hartelie beseech my Lorde of Gloucester and my L^d Chamberlaine, y^t they will at y^e Reveⁿce of God be myne Executo^rs wth y^m Will^m Calv^rley and Robte Chalon^r y^e w^{ch} my

L^{ds} both Will^m Calverley and Robte Chaloner, I ordeine and make myne Executo^r beseeching my sayde L^{ds} to suffer y^e sayde Will^m and Robte to occupie and administer for pforminge of this my will makinge accompts of to my sayde L^{ds} at their comandements. If I will y^t my L^d of Gloucest^r shall have an emerald set in gold for w^{ch} my s^d L^d wold have given an hundrethe m^rks. If I will y^t my L^d Chamberlaine shall have a bedd of arrasse wth angells of gold. I will y^t W^m. Calv^rleye and Robte Chaloner shall have ether of y^m and hundrethe shillings and y^r costs to be made of my goods w^a they ride and labor for my pformynge of this my will. (British Museum, Lansdowne MSS., 1219, f. 115).

A Latin memorandum sets forth that this testament was proved on the last day of June, 1479, and that administration was granted "to that most excellent Prince the Lord Richard Duke of Gloucester, Ex^{or} in the same testament named"; and that he was sworn to give joint administration to his co-executors, when they should come, &c. Afterwards on the 20th September, 1479, the above named William Calverley and Robert Chaloner, Exo^r named in the aforesaid testament, utterly refused to take upon themselves that duty of adminstration.

Sir John's widow took the veil 10th September, 1488; her will dated 2nd January, 12 Henry VII., 1497, runs thus:—

"I Dame Jane Pilkington, widow, make my last will and testament. My body to be buried in the Nun's Quire at Monkton, in my habit, holding my hand on my breast, with my ring upon my finger, having taken, in my resolvis [resolves] the mantle and the ring [*i.e.* having actually taken the vows, which Dodsworth says she took in the church of Wakefield, from William, Bishop of Dramore]. And whereas Sir Henry Huntington, priest, and Roger Radcliffe, gentlemen, stand seised and be Feoffees for and in all my moiety of the manor of Balderstone, and of all other messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and their appurtenances, which were Wm. Balderstone's, my father, in the towns and hamlets of Balderstone, Mellor, Thornton, Holme, Singleton, Little Estake, Singleton, Hamilton, and the rest in the County of Lancaster, and Roger-Thorpe in the County of York, to me descended by inheritance;—My will and

mind is, that my said Feoffees shall suffer me, the said Jane, to have and receive the rents and profits of the said lands during my life. And after my decease they then shall stand seised to the use of Sir James Harrington, knt., my sister's [Isabel's] son for the term of his life. And after his decease, to the use of Thomas Talbot of Bashall, son and heir of Edmund Talbot, esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and coheiress to Sir Robert Harrington, of Hornby Castle, knt. [*ob.* before 2nd Jan., 1497] and the Lady Isabel, his wife, my sister; and the heirs of the body of Thomas Talbot for ever [he died a minor]. And for default of issue of his body, then to the use of Richard Radcliffe [of Wimmersley] and Ellen his wife, which Ellen was aunt to me the said Jane, and sister to William Balderstone my father; and to the use of Richard Osbaldeston [*ob.* 37 Henry VIII., 1545], son and heir of John Osbaldeston and Elizabeth his wife [married 1st Edward IV., 1461], another sister of William Balderstone, my father, and their heirs for ever. And I make my Executors," &c. &c.

Sir John had a brother Sir Charles, whom he names in his will; and this Sir Charles in his own will (6 years later than that of Sir John) refers to the fact that he has the custody of the lands and tenements (with the right to receive their rents and profits) of Edward Pilkington, son and heir of the late Sir John Pilkington, knight, his nephew, during that nephew's minority. At that father's death his widow, Edward's mother, was living; yet the boy, then probably about twelve years old, was sent into the household of a nobleman at court for four years. Where he was placed from the age of sixteen years till his death in his minority, when nineteen or twenty years of age, does not appear; but he died in his wardship, surviving two royal guardians; for after the death of Edward IV., in April, 1483, he would become the ward of Richard III., one of his father's executors, and his own appointed guardians by the will; and from August, 1485, when Richard was killed at Bosworth, Edward Pilkington would become the ward of Henry VII. But he did not long survive these changes, and is stated to have died in his wardship in the 1st Henry VII., (1485-6,) at least ten years before she made her will, and probably before she took the veil. Read by this light,

her will affords strong negative testimony as to the relative position and claims of the two sons of her deceased husband. The bastard son was living, or but just dead, when she made her will (as he died 13 Henry VII., the same year in which her will was made,) but in either case, he or his representatives could have no claim upon her. Her husband's younger son (no doubt her own son) had been dead, a youth, many years; and she seems in her will to be chiefly desirous to dispose of her own paternal inheritance to her sisters and aunts, and their children, and to purposes of religion.

SIR THOMAS PILKINGTON.

[[Sir Thomas Pilkington was of full age when, in 1451, he succeeded his uncle Sir John. Very contradictory statements have been made as to his marriage, but need not be detailed.

In the Lichfield Episcopal Registry, in the fifteenth century (when South Lancashire was within that diocese), are preserved records of licenses for dispensation to marry, which were necessary when the parties were within certain degrees of consanguinity according to the canons of the church of Rome. We find that such licenses were granted in the year 1442, one to license a marriage of a William Harrington with an Elizabeth Pilkington; and the other to license the marriage of Thomas Pilkington with Margaret Harrington.

In the first year of his reign (1460) Edward IV. began to show favour to "Thomas Pilkington, gentleman,"* granting to him in fee the manor of Keppok, in the county of Uriell, Ireland, and all hereditaments in Ardee, Dundalke, Barnemath, Talaghilin, and Talagh Dounhill, in the said county (late belonging to John Hadsore, attainted) by the service due, &c. (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* p. 301.

* It is very doubtful whether these grants were made to this Sir Thomas Pilkington, as he is believed to have had a namesake, and if there were two Sir Thomases it is uncertain who might be the grantee in this instance. But on this point we have no certain information.

Tertia Patent de anno 1^o Regis Edwardi Quarti, M. 16, num. 184.) Thomas Pilkington was sheriff of Lancashire in 3, 5, 13, and 22 Edw. IV., that is, in the years 1463, 1465, 1473, and 1482. A writ, or precept, was directed to him as "Thomas Pilkington, esq., Sheriff of Lancashire, Bailiff of Salfordshire, and Constable of the Town of Manchester, requiring him to take John Newton, late of Withington, Lancashire, yeoman. This document is dated 4 April, 13 Edw. IV. (1473). (*Harl. MS.*, 2112, p. 152.) (*Palm. B.*)

In an Act of Resumption of 4 Edw. IV. (1464) is a proviso, "that this Act, nor none other made or to be made in this our present Parliament, extend not, nor be prejudicial unto Thomas Pylkington, Squier, of or for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to him granted by our Lettres Patentez." (*Rot. Parl.*, vol. v., p. 546.)

Thomas Pilkington is called "Esquire" in a rental of 1473 and "Knight" in 1475, when he was witness to a Rivington deed. He would be knighted then between May 1473 and 26 June 1475.

He fought at the battle of Bosworth Field, on Monday, 22 August 1485. The Bill of Attainder was passed in the first Parliament of Hen. VII., which assembled on Monday, 7 November 1485. By this Act, all the estates of Sir Thomas in Lancashire were forfeited to the crown, including all the manors and lands granted to Thomas Earl of Derby.

In 1487 Lambert Simnel (the pretended Duke of York) landed at Peel, or Pile Fouldrey, Morecambe Bay, in the county of Lancaster, 4th June 1487, and was at once joined by Sir Thomas Broughton of Broughton-in-Furness. Probably in his march southward through Lancashire, this Pretender was joined by Sir Thomas Pilkington. It is at least certain that with many other Lancashire knights and gentlemen of the Yorkist party he fought at the battle of (East) Stoke, near Newark, in the county of Notts, and was there slain, on the 16 June 1487, and that in that or the following year (1488) his estates in Norfolk, Herts, Notts, &c., were confiscated and granted by Hen. VII., in his fourth year (1478-9), to George Stanley, Lord Strange of

Knockyn, son of Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. Inquisitions seem to have been held in Norfolk and Suffolk in 1493, which found that Sir Roger Pilkington, knight, was his son and heir. It appears that previously to these inquisitions Roger had got the attainder and the grant to Lord Strange reversed — probably after the death of that lord, who predeceased his father — and that Roger now came into the inheritance of his father's estates. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John Savage, knight, by whom he had six daughters, whom he made his coheiresses, and his estates were divided amongst them and were held by their husbands in right of the wives. Sir Roger was therefore the last male of his ancient line, and with him the last Pilkington of Pilkington passed away.]]

THE RHODES TRADITION.

[[There is an apocryphal story relating to the loss of the Rhodes estate in the manor of Pilkington, which is thus given in Holland Watson's MSS. :

“Rhodes of Rhodes having his estate, and it being land inheritance and lying within the manor of Pilkington, the knight, desirous of purchasing the estate, applied to Rhodes, but he, being unwilling to part with it, refused to sell. The estate is of considerable length, and is bounded by the river Irwell for more than a mile, and at the extremity of the land stood a cow-house, of which Rhodes made use as a shelter for young cattle during winter, but at other times it was disused. Into this building, it is said, Sir John ordered some of his own cattle to be put and locked up, giving out that they were stolen, and a reward was offered accordingly. Some time passed before the cattle were found. At length, as had been concerted, some of Sir John's people found them in the above cow-house, and proceedings at law were immediately commenced against Rhodes for this pretended robbery, against which Rhodes

defended himself; but the fact of the cattle being locked up in his building being notorious, and the presumption of his being privy, if not a principal, in the concealment, was evidence so strong against Rhodes that he was obliged to come into terms of accommodation with Sir John, which caused the loss of his inheritance. Sir John afterwards forfeited the manor of Pilkington. This, in those days, was called a just judgment, and believed to be inflicted upon him for the above treachery. The manor was given to the Derby family by the crown. The mansion house was formerly encompassed by a moat, part of which still remains." (*Baines*, vol. ii, p. 65.))]

It was not Sir John, but Sir Thomas Pilkington, who lost the Pilkington manor.

ROBERT PILKINGTON OF BURY.

[[By a petition of the Commons in Parliament assembled (38 Hen. VI., 1459), complaint is made of extortions, oppressions, unlawful and wrongful imprisonments, &c., and the king is prayed to require the misdoers to appear within a month before the Chancellor of England, &c. Thereupon an act was passed, the schedule annexed to which contained a list of twenty-five of these misdoers. The third name in this list, and the only one from Lancashire, is "Robertus Pylkyngton, nuper de Bury, in co. Lanc." The king granted the petition. (*Rot. Parl.*, vol. v., p. 368, *b.*)]

SIR RALPH PILKINGTON.

Sir Ralph Pilkington married Margaret Ambrose, and the marriage is confirmed by a deed executed in 1477-8. Their names appear also in a deed 25 Henry VI. (1446-7), but there are earlier records which seem to show that before his marriage with Margaret Ambrose he was contracted or married to another

Margaret, daughter of William de Lever; for a somewhat obscure document at Rivington appears to be a decree of divorce, fourteen years before the deed of 1446. So far as it can be understood this Latin record runs thus:—

“To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, &c., I, Robert Maderer, Lord Archdeacon of Chester, &c., in a certain cause of evil [or bad] marriage [“*matrimonio mali*”] and Divorce before us moved, & elsewhere pending, between Margaret, daughter of W^m de Lever, the accusing party [“*pte acc v iče*”] on the one part and Rad’us de Pilkynghon the party accused [or defendant—“*pte rea*”] on the other part. For that cause therefore [“*Idcirco*”] the marriage between the afores^d Margaret and Ralph contracted, and in holy church solemnised [“*in faone ecclie solemp*”] We annul, &c. Given under our Official Seal, at Chester on the 24 day of July 1432.” [The Archidiaconal Seal is still appended to this decree.] (*Riv. Deeds 4, W. 7.*)

There does not appear to be any cause set forth in this decree for seeking this divorce. Can the following *Writ of Exigent** (without date, but probably in 1432) have any connection with this matter?

“*Exigent* against Levesay and others ats. Pilkington of Rivington. The King to the Sheriff of Lanc^r greeting ‘We command thee that thou shalt *Exigi facias* [issue an *Exigent*] against Geoffrey de Levesay (and five others named, see below) to take and keep them in safe custody, so that their bodies may be brought before our Justices at Lanc^r on the Tuesday in the second week of Lent, to answer to Ralph de Pilkynghon of Rivington on a Plea, why, how, or by what means [“*quare*”] he together with John de Levesay gent. Elias de Aynesworth of

* *EXIGENT (exigenda)* is a writ that lies where a defendant in an action personal cannot be found, nor anything of his within the county, whereby to be attached or distrained. It is directed to the Sheriff to proclaim and call him five County Court days, one after another, charging him upon pain of outlawry. It is called *Exigent*, because it exacteth the party, *i.e.*, requires his appearance to answer the law; and if he come not at the last day’s proclamation he is said to be *quinquies exactus*, and is outlawed. (*Crompt. Juris*, 188.)

Plesington gent. Lawrence de Aynesworth of Preston Rich^d de Aynesworth of Cokholte [? Cok-shotte] gent^a & John de Harwode of Hoghton, yeoman; did forcibly carry off ["rapuerunt"] Margeriam, wife of the said Ralph P. at Rovynton, together with goods and chattels of the said Ralph, to the value of 40*l*., and abducted ["abduxerunt"] & detained her &c to the great injury of the said Ralph, and against our peace &c. And thou art to bring before our Justices at Lanc^r on Monday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin [that Feast was September 8] the said [six persons beforenamed] unless they sh^d not be within thy bailiwick. Witness W^m Babyngton at Lanc^r the 10th year of our reign." [? 10 Hen. VI.—1432.] (*Riv. Deeds, Nos. 16, 87., K. IV., Coll. Arms. Palm. D.*)

BISHOP PILKINGTON.

[[This prelate, one of the most estimable of the reformers, was born in 1520, and when about sixteen became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. He obtained his bachelor's degree in 1539, when he became a fellow of the college. In 1542 he took the A.M. degree, and in 1550 that of B.D. The doctor's degree he never appears to have had, either from disregard, or as seems more probable, from the interruption to his course of study caused by the troubled times of Queen Mary. In the theological course, which he gave gratuitously, he "acquitted himself learnedly and piously" in defence of the principles of the Reformation. He was one of the divines who took part in the disputation held at Cambridge in June 1549. Next year he became Vicar of Kendal, but only held the office for a year, probably feeling that as a Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, he would have more chances of forwarding the reformed principles than as the incumbent of a remote county parish. The persecution in the reign of Mary drove Pilkington and many others into exile. He was successively at Zurich, Basil, and Geneva.

Her death in 1558 was the signal for their return. He was one of the commissioners for revising the Book of Common Prayer. Next year he was included in the commission which visited Cambridge to receive the oath of allegiance. The whirligig of fate had brought now such a change that "Bullock the Popish Master of St. John's was put out" and the erewhile Protestant exile installed in his place. He took an active part in the revival of the studies of Greek in the University. In 1560 he was made Bishop of Durham, and was the first prelate of the reformed faith who enjoyed that see. Some years later he succeeded in getting the greater part of its temporalities restored to the ancient see, but only on condition of an annual payment to the crown of 1,020*l*.

He became bishop and husband about the same time. Elizabeth had a strong antipathy to married prelates. In the bishop's will he mentions "Alice Kingsmill my now known wife," a passage which has led some to suppose that the union was kept secret; but in his *Confutation of an Addition*, printed in 1561, in the course of an argument as to the lawfulness of clerical marriages, he says, "I am sure that many will judge that I speak this to please my wife." His daughters are said to have each received a marriage portion of 4,000*l*., a very considerable sum in those days. The pomp and state of the bishop of the palatinate would not be very much to his mind, and hence without being accused of meanness, his quieter style of living would leave an ample margin to his income. The functions of his office he seems to have discharged with fidelity and care. "A bishop," he says, "is a name of office, labour, and pains, rather than of dignity, ease, wealth, or idleness. The word *episcopus* is Greek, and signifies a scout-watch, an overlooker, or spy; because he should ever be watching and warning that the devil our enemy do not enter to spoil or destroy." He was thought to incline to the Puritan party, one reason assigned for the supposition being the scriptural names he bestowed upon his children.

In June 1562 Pilkington preached a sermon before the queen

in which he exposed the pretensions to prophetic powers of one Ellys, who called himself Elias, and dressed in camel's hair, and went to the queen's palace at Gravesend professing to have a message from God to deliver to her. Whether he gained admission to the presence chamber, with rich tapestry on the walls and rushes on the floor, is problematical. He tried the Bishop of London next, who informed Pilkington of the doings of the Lancashire prophet. The bishop's exposure of this fool or knave was followed later in the same month by action on the part of the civil powers, and the modern Elias, dressed for derision in "grey" skins, was first placed in the pillory and then removed to Bridewell, where he died three years later.

The bishop was upon friendly terms with Bernard Gilpin—the Apostle of the North—and did not hesitate to write to Archbishop Parker of the Lancashire parishes under his patronage: "Your cures all, except Rochdale, be as far out of order as the worst in all the country. The old Vicar of Blackburn resigned for a pension, and now liveth with Sir John Biron. Whalley hath as ill a vicar as the worst; and there is one come thither that hath been deprived or changed his name, and now teacheth school there, of evil to make them worse. If your grace's officers lust they might amend many things." This was in 1564, and in the same year he wrote to the Earl of Leicester a letter on behalf of the refusers of the habits.

The bishop as a married prelate and suspected Puritan was little relished by those who clung to the "old faith," and the rising in the north in 1569 saw the "Protestant" Bible torn to pieces in Durham Cathedral.

According to one account the bishop fled to the south before the rebel host. Another statement is that he was staying in London when the insurgents marched into Durham with their banners of the five wounds of Christ. At Auckland his infant daughters were conveyed away in beggars clothes to conceal them.*

* Deborah (born 1564) was the only daughter then born; Ruth, the younger daughter, was born 1575.

When the rebellion had been put down the forfeited estates, which were of immense value, were seized by the crown. The bishop, who as prince-palatine of Durham was entitled to them, instituted a suit for their recovery, and that with such chance of success that the aid of the faithful Commons was invoked, and the forfeitures were vested in the crown *pro hac vice*.

On the 23rd January, 1575, died "the good old bishop of Durham, of great piety and learning, and such frugal simplicity of life as well became a modest Christian prelate." It was his own wish to be "buried with as few Popish ceremonies as may be, or vain cost," and he was buried at Bishop Auckland, but from thence he was transferred to Durham Cathedral. The tomb with its long Latin inscriptions have long since been destroyed by time.

A more enduring monument is the Grammar School at Rivington, which the bishop founded in 1566. The statutes of the school enter into many curious details. The management is vested in six governors, who were "to choose one of the wisest and discreetest among themselves to be spokesman for the year." The voters had to take an oath before the election, the governors and spokesman at election. Little or nothing was left to spontaneous action; the entire daily routine, even in the most trifling matters, are pre-ordained by the statutes. The oath is prescribed, and so is the order of their business meetings. The constituency for the election of governors is defined, and the oath of voters before the election, and that to be taken by the governor elect are prescribed. Then follow the duties of governors, of scholars, and of master and ushers. Under the head "duty of scholars," are minute and curious directions. Devotional exercises are specified for early morning, for grace before and after meat, for mid-day and for evening prayer. "After that they have prayed in the morning they shall dress their beds, comb their head, wash their hands, and see their apparel be cleanly; their hose shall not hang about their heels, nor out of their shoes, nor their shoes be torn; for though their apparel need not be costly, yet it is a shame

to wear it slovenly ; their coats and hosen shall not be costly pomished, cut, graded, nor jagged ; no nor torn, slovenly worn, nor ragged ; nor caps with feathers or aglets. No kind of staff-dagger nor weapon shall they wear, except a penknife, nor go to the fencing school, but their chief pastime shall be shooting, and that in honest company and small game, or none for money. At meat they shall not be full of talk, but rather hear what their elders and betters say ; if they be asked a question they shall reverently take off their cap and answer with as few words as may be. They shall not eat greedily nor lye on the table slovenly." Neither usher nor master is to be curate of the church. The holidays are defined, and the modes of correction to be used. None are to be admitted to the school who cannot read, "except in great need," when the usher shall teach it ; but, "in learning to read, much time is not to be spent, for the continual exercise of learning to read other things shall make it perfect." English grammar is the next course, and the usher is to teach the Latin of every noun and verb, "that by this means he and others that hear may learn what everything is called in Latin, and so be more ready to understand every word what it signifieth in English, when they shall come to construction. As first to begin with Latin words for every part of a man and his apparel ; of a house and household stuff, as bedding, kitchen, buttery, meats, beasts, herbs, flowers, birds, fishes, with all parts of them ; virtues, vices, merchandise, and all occupations, as weavers, tanners, carpenters, ploughers, wheelwrights, tailors, tilers, and shoemakers ; and cause them to write every word that belongs to one thing, together in order."

The edition of his works which was issued by the Parker Society* appears to contain all that now remains of his literary labours, namely: *Exposition upon the Prophet Haggai*, 1560, 1562; *Exposition upon the Prophet Obadiah*, 1562; *Exposition*

* The works of James Pilkington, B.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. Edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. James Schofield, A.M., Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge. Cambridge, 1842.

upon certain Chapters of *Nehemiah*, 1585, published after the bishop's death by Foxe the Martyrologist; *The Burning of St. Paul's Church*; *Confutation of an Addition*, 1563; *Answers to Popish Questions*, 1563; *Sermon on Bucer and Phagius*, 1560; *Letter to the Earl of Leicester on behalf of the Refusers of the Habits*, 1564; *De Prædestinatione, tractatus Jacobi Pilkington dum erat studens Cantabrigiæ*; *Epistola ad Andriam Kingsmill*, 1564. The volume also contains extracts from the Rivington school statutes.

Pilkington was a vigorous writer, and some of his writings by their colloquial force and quaintness remind one of Latimer. There can be no mistake about his meaning, and in his controversial writings he is far more plain than complimentary. It is something also to his credit that he denounced the belief in lucky and unlucky days, for many great minds have been, and are, infected by superstition :

"What can we say for ourselves, but that we put great superstition in days, when we put openly in calendars and almanacks, and say, These days be infortunate, and great matters are not to be taken in hand these days; as though we were of God's privy council? But why are they infortunate? Is God asleep on those days? or doth he not rule the world and all things those days, as well as on other days? Is he weary, that he must rest him in those days? Or doth he give the ruling of those days to some evil spirit or planet? If God give to stars such power that things cannot prosper on those days, then God is the author of evil. If stars do rule men those days, then man is their servant. But God made man to rule, and not be ruled; and all creatures should serve him." (*Works*, p. 17.)

There is one passage in his writings in which he reflects upon the claims of "long descent" :

"And to rejoice in ancient blood, what can be more vain? Do we not all come of Adam, our earthly father? and say we not all, 'Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed, &c.'? How can we crack then of our ancient stock, seeing we came all both

of one earthly and heavenly Father? If ye mark the common saying, how gentle blood came up, ye shall see how true it is :

When Adam dalve, and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?
Up start the carle, and gathered good,
And thereof came the gentle blood.

And although no nation has anything to rejoice in of themselves, yet England has less than other. We glory much to be called Britons; but if we consider what a vagabond Brutus was, and what a company he brought with him, there is small cause of glory. For the Saxons, of whom we come also, there is less cause to crack. So that of Brutus we may well be called brutes for our brutish conditions, and of the Saxons *saxi*, that is stout and hard-hearted: but if we go up to Cain, Japhet, and such other fathers of us gentiles, we may be ashamed of our ancestors: for of all these we come, that knew no God." (*Works*, p. 125.)

This is true, and yet but half the truth, for the memorable deeds of ancestors should be a potent spring of emulation. The bishop was not insensible to these considerations, for we find that he had obtained an addition to the family arms "*quibus ex antiquo tempore utebatur*;" and the instrument states that the "*Reverendus in Christe pater D. Jacobus Pilkenten Theologiæ baccalaureus Dunelmensis episcopus est ex nobili et antiquâ familiâ ortus gerens arma vel insignia*." The addition was granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, 10th February, 1561, and consists of a decoration in the head of the shield *vert* three suns *or*.

THE BISHOP'S BROTHERS.

The bishop's brothers, owing in some degree at least to his influence, all attained good positions in the Church.

Francis, the oldest, lived with the bishop at Auckland as steward of his household. On the death of the bishop he removed to Whitburn, where he died in 1597.

The next brother, Leonard, who had succeeded him in his preferments at Cambridge, was this year (1563) collated by Bishop Pilkington to the valuable living of Whitburn, Co. Durham; where he collected together in several parcels a considerable copyhold estate. He married first Catherine, daughter of by whom he had issue two daughters, Alice and Grace, and two sons, Barnabas and Nehemiah. He married secondly Jane, widow of Richard Barnes, D.D., who succeeded James Pilkington in the see of Durham in 1577. Leonard's will is dated 16th November, 1598. Jane, his widow, whose maiden name was Dillycotes (a French woman), was buried 20th June, 1605. Alice, his eldest daughter, married Francis Laycock, and her brother Barnabas dying without issue, the estate descended to Barnabas Laycock, son and heir of Alice, who, 21 Jac. I. (1623), took lands in Whitburn, by copy of Court Roll, as heir of Barnabas Pilkington. (Surtees' *Durham*, vol. i., p. lxxviii.)

John Pilkington, the next brother, was the bishop's chaplain, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral. He had been educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards elected a Fellow of Pembroke Hall. He was ordained priest by Grindal, in London, 28th January, 1559, and held the Prebend of Maplesbury in St. Paul's Cathedral till he removed to Durham in 1560. In 1563, the Archdeaonry of Durham having become vacant by the resignation of John Ebden, D.D., he was collated to it by the bishop. The Rectory of Easington was usually annexed to the Archdeaonry of Durham. John Pilkington retained both these preferments till his death, which is variously dated. Anthony Wood says he died 18th September, 1581, and was buried in Durham Cathedral (Bishop Carletons' *Life of Gilpin*, p. 116); while the family pedigree dates the Probate of his will 8th August, 1603. He left issue.

Lawrence Pilkington, the youngest brother, who took his name from a brother of his mother, had likewise been educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and about 1563 settled in the diocese

of Durham. On 8th June, 1565, he was collated by the bishop to the Vicarage of Norham, then vacant by the death of Robert Sebleye, the vicar. Lawrence Pilkington did not, however, retain this preferment long; for in March, 1569, he resigned it, probably under so good a patron as the bishop, for the more lucrative rectory of Kimbleworth or Kennesworth, with the united curacy of Whitton Gilbert, Co. Durham. He died at the latter place 2nd March, 1582.*

THE PILKINGTON PICTURE.

The quaint little church at Rivington contains a painting which has been engraved for the present work. The picture contains fourteen figures all kneeling; the father at one side of a litany stool or low desk with an open book before him, and behind him seven sons in the order of primogeniture, the third in his rochet and gown as Bishop of Durham. On the opposite side of the desk is the mother, and behind her five daughters in the same order and position. Above the table is suspended from a pillar the family shield emblazoned—argent, a cross patonce, voided gules; a crescent azure on dexter chief; crest, on a helmet, a mower with his scythe, proper, habited quarterly argent and gules. On each side of the shield is a compartment or tablet, containing the following inscriptions in black letter, rubricated. On the right:

“Richard ‘Pilkigton’, qui tēplū hoc condidit, hic sepeliebatur
año Domini 1551, et Maii 24, tunc dñica trinitatis, ac ætatis
suæ 65; bonæ memoriæ vir.”

(Richard Pilkington, who built this church, was buried here in

* A notice of another clerical Pilkington may be added here: “Of this family also was Dr. Richard Pilkington, archdeacon of Leicester, and rector of Hambleton, in Bucks, where he died, and was buried September 1631. At the time of his funeral so dreadful a storm of wind, thunder, and lightning happened that the neighbours were forced to convey the corpse to the grave by lights at four in the afternoon. This occurrence caused the papists (against whom the doctor had preached and written) to spread several odd reports about him. (Watson’s *MSS.*, quoted by Gregson, n.e., p. 265.)

the year of our Lord 1551 and the 24th of May, then Trinity Sunday, and the 65th year of his age ; a man of good memory.) On the left :

"Alicia Asshawe, ei' vxor 12 liberos ei peperit, e quib'tres cōcionatores, sūt, et Cātabrigien, e collegio S. Johānis, ac ea octogenaria." "ffathers teache y^{or} childrē nurtur and learnig of the lord."

(Alice Asshawe, his wife, bore him 12 children, of whom three were preachers, and of St. John's College, Cambridge. She lived 80 years.)

From the other pillar are also suspended the arms of the see of Durham, empaling those of the bishop as above, with the addition granted in 1551, viz., on a chief vert, three suns or. For crest a bishop robed in the act of preaching. On each side of these are also compartments, with the following inscriptions. On the right :

"Jacobus illorum filius creat' Episco' Dunolmē, 2 Martii, añō 1560, et ætatis suæ 42, hanc Scholā aperuit añō 1566, et tēplū." "Childrē obey y^{or} parēts in the lord."

(James, their son, became Bishop of Durham on the 20th March, in the year 1560, and the 42nd of his age. He opened this school and church in the year 1566.) On the left :

"Let y^{or} lyght shine so before mēn y^t they may see yo^r good works & praise yo^r father in heaven. Lord save vs, we perish. Lord encrease our faith."

Behind the mother and daughters are the arms of the Bishop, impaled with those of Kingsmill, his wife, and emblazoned thus : "Party per pale, baron and femme, two coats—1st, argent, a cross patonce, voided gules ; a chief vert, three suns or, for Bishop Pilkington : 2nd, argent, semée of cross-crosslets fitchée sable, a chevron *ermine*, between three mill-rinds of the second ; a chief ermine, for Kingsmill." On each side of these are also compartments, containing the following texts. On the right :

"Thus shall the mā be blessed y^t fears y^e lord. Be trustie vnto death, and I will give thee life to come." On the left :

"Quod Deus coniunxit homo nō separet." (What God hath joined let not man separate.) "Come Lord Jesus come quicklie."

On the top of the painting is the motto in large letters :

"Vivit post funera virtus." (Virtue lives after death.)

It has been suggested that some entries in the accounts of the governors of Rivington School for 1708, recording the payment of 5s. "for repairing the old church peece," and of 6*l.* 10s. to Mr. Hide "for the new church peece," refer to this picture. Some years ago the picture in the church was destroyed by fire, but very fortunately a copy of it had been executed about 1821, in which the peculiarities of the original were scrupulously retained. From this picture (the property of William Ormerod Pilkington, esq., of the Willows, Preston) two copies have since been made ; one of which was placed over the rood screen in the church, and the other, executed by Mr. J. D. Wingfield in June 1864, is the property of William Pilkington, esq., of Roby Hall, Liverpool, lord of the manor of Sutton.

The frontispiece is taken from a photograph of the last named copy.

[[We will conclude these miscellaneous notes with two anecdotes relating to modern times.

Catharine, wife of Joseph Brandreth, of Liverpool, M.D., and daughter of John Pilkington, who married Catharine Shaw, remembered hearing her mother say that she went on horseback behind Robert Taylor, of Bolton, esq., and was married at the Horwich Chapel, to John Pilkington, of Bolton, eldest son of Joseph Pilkington, the 30th January, 1751 (O.S.), and that they did not recollect it was the "anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles I. until the vicar of Bolton Church refused to let the bells be rung on that account."

The Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D., of Manchester, by his will dated 15th of April, 1810, says: "And I do hereby most solemnly and strictly charge my executors hereinafter to be named, that they do as soon as may be after my death, burn

and entirely destroy all my MS. papers in shorthand, and particularly my diaries contained in the lowest drawers but two in my study at Manchester. I insist and peremptorily order that no person be allowed to inspect a single line of them; but that they be all immediately committed to the flames and utterly consumed. Probably no person could read my sermons but James Barrow: he may have half a dozen of them as a token of remembrance. I wish the rest to be burnt." The executors named were: Zachariah Barnes, his brother, and Joseph Pilkington, his wife's nephew.

Mr. Joseph Pilkington, who was brought up and educated by Dr. Barnes, often wondered why his uncle would not allow him to learn shorthand, but when he came to read the will he comprehended the reason—that he might not be tempted to decypher any of those private papers which occupied a considerable time in burning.]]

THE ARMS OF THE VARIOUS PILKINGTONS.

Pilkington of Rivington, in the county of Lancaster.—*Arms*: Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules. *Crest*: A mower proper. *Motto*: "Now thus! now thus!"

Pilkington of Chevet Hall, in the county of York, bart.—Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules. *Crest*: A husbandman mowing with a scythe proper. *Motto*: As above.

Pilkington of Tore, in the county of Westmeath (derived from Leonard Pilkington, D.D.).—Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules. *Crest*: A mower habited proper. *Mottoes*: "Now thus! now thus!" (over the crest); (under the shield) "Pylkyngton Poiledoune, the master mowes the meadows."

Pilkington of Park Lane House, near Doncaster, in the county of York.—*Arms*, &c., as Pilkington of Chevet.

Pilkington of Stanton, in the county of Derby (by visitation of 1611).—The same arms.

Pilkington of Durham ; of Lancashire ; and of Worthington, in the county of Lancaster.—Argent, a cross botounée, voided gules. *Crest*: A mower with his scythe, proper, habited quarterly argent and gules.

Pilkington of Lancashire, and Wastell and Pennyless-Pery, in the county of Northampton.—Argent, a cross flory, voided gules, a mullet for difference. *Crest*: As the last.

Pilkington (granted to Bishop Pilkington, 10th February, 1560).—Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules. On a chief vert three suns or.

Pilkington.—Paly of six argent and gules ; on a bend sable, three mullets or.

Pilkington.—Argent, a cross pattée (another, flory) voided sable.

Pilkington (as borne by Rev. Charles Pilkington, of Stockton Rectory, in the county of Warwick).—Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules. On a mullet sable, a crescent of the field for difference, in the dexter corner. *Crest*: A husbandman *affrontée* habited sable holding in his hands a scythe proper, charged on the breast with a mullet and crescent as in the arms, the mullet be sable only. *Motto*: "Now thus ! now thus !"

Pilkington of Lancashire (as borne by Jno. Pilkington, of Bolton, esq.).—Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules, quartering argent, a chevron between three lozenges ermine. *Crest*: A mower with his scythe proper, the pole or, habited quarterly, gules and argent ; his cap per pale of the last and third. *Motto*: "Now thus ! now thus !"

PEDIGREES.

PILKINGTON OF PILKINGTON.

From the "Lineage" of *Pilkington of Hadfield, co. York, in Burke's Landed Gentry*.
See edition of 1858, p. 951; edition of 1852, p. 1042.

LEONARD PILKINGTON,

lord of Pilkington tower, co. Lanc.; living at Conquest 1066, and 1096. (B.L.G.)

II. Leonard P., "his son,"

of Pilkington tower; living temp. Hen. I. (B.L.G.); living 10 Hen. I. 1109-10 (Riv. Blk.; *Harl. MSS.*, 4630, p. 449; *Lucas's Fam. Lanc.*, p. 387.)

III.

Alexander de P., head of the family temp. king John, inter 1199-1216. (B.L.G.) Robert, son of Alexander de Pilkington, executed a quit claim to the abbot and convent of Ruffe, 31 Hen. III. (Sept. 1247.)

IV.

Alexander de P., living 1261-1289. (*Evidences*, p. 4.)

Alice, d. of living 1301-7 (*Rot. Plac. Assis.* 29, 34, 35 *Edm. I.*); a widow 1308-9. (*Ibid.* 2 *Edm. II.*)

V.

Roger de P., had free warren 10 June 19 Edw. I. 1291 (*Evid.* pp. 5-6); living 1296-1309. (*Rad. ped.*) His seal extant. (*W.L.*)

? Margery (*W. L.*)

VI.

Richard de P., living 1309.

VII.

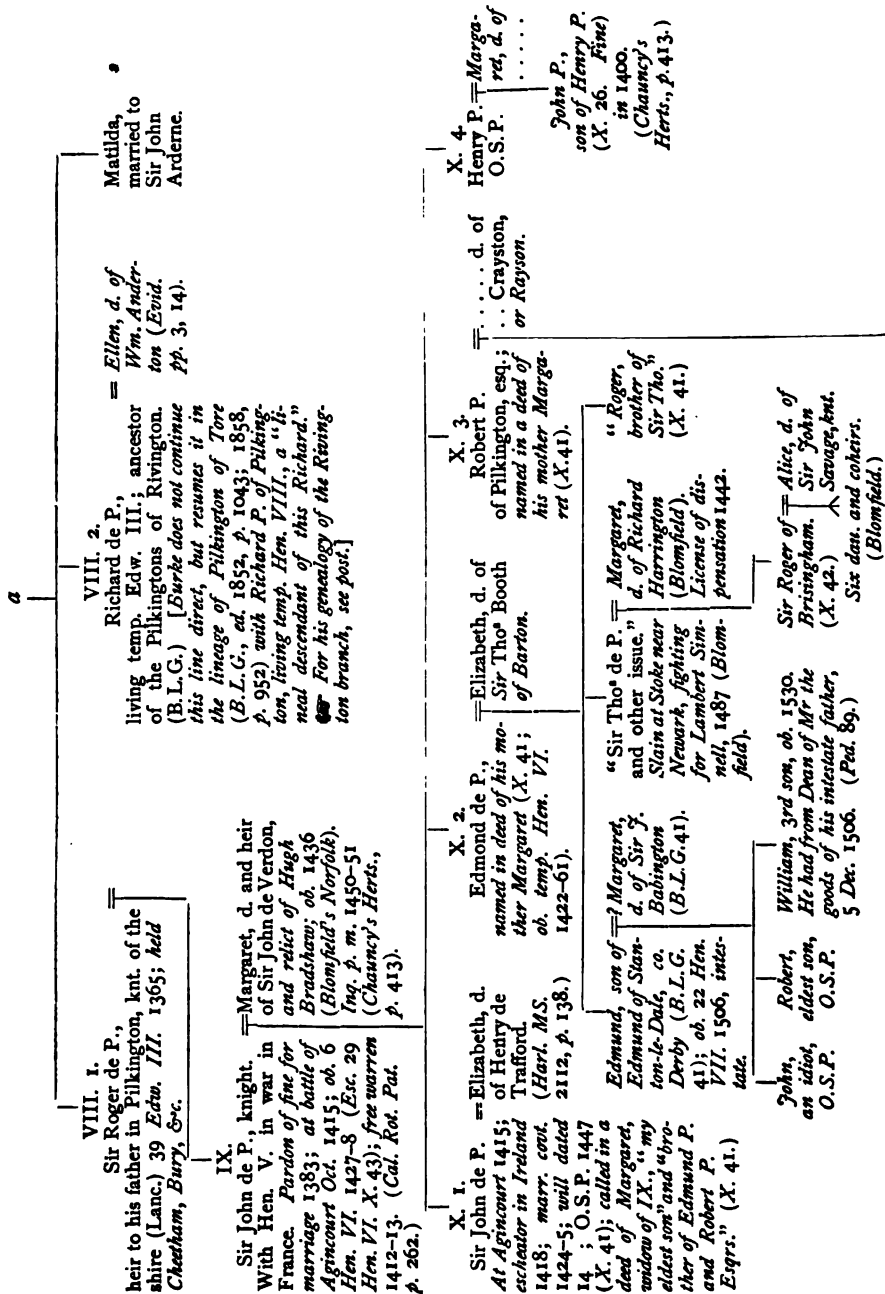
Roger de P.

Alicia, d. of Magota, d. of Robert Ratclyffe

a

There is considerable obscurity in the early part of this pedigree. Mr. William Langton's researches, which have corrected it in some important particulars, will be found in the Appendix.

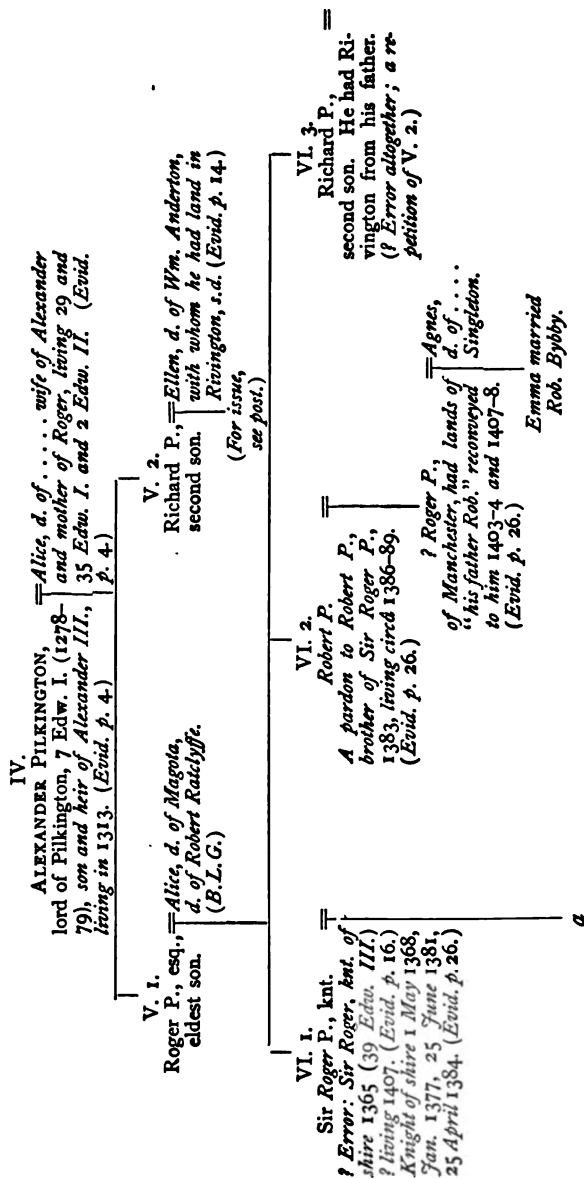
Pilkington of Pilkington.





PILKINGTON OF PILKINGTON.

(The Pilkington Branch Pedigree, compiled by Sir George Naylor, York Herald, for John Pilkington, Esq., of Bolton, 1818.)



a

VII.

Sir John P., knight.
Pardon to "John, son of Roger, kn.
(for fine of 20 marks) for marrying
Margaret," 1383-4 (Evid. p. 8); manor
of Breshingham, Norfolk, settled in 1399
(Blomfield's Norfolk). At battle of Agin-
court in 1415 (Evid. p. 8); "said to
be grandson to Sir Roger son of Roger,
ob. circā 1406." (Blomfield.)

==Margaret, d. and heir of Sir John de
Verdon, kn., and relict of Hugh de
Bradshaw of Haghe, by whom she had a
daughter Elizabeth (Blomfield); ob. 26
Nov. 15 Hen. VI. 1436; inq. p. m. 1437
(Evid. p. 8).

Isabel, d. of Roger P. (VI. 1) and sister
of Sir John P. (VII.) was first wife of
Sir Thomas Lathom of Lathom kn.,
who made settlement of Lathom 1375 (en-
rolled 1377), and ob. Nov. 1382, leaving
issue by Isabel; to whose heirs was left
the manor of Lathom (inq. p. m. Orms-
kirk, July 1383, and Manchester, Len-
1384).

VIII. 1.

Sir John P., kn., = Elizabeth, d. of
Henry de Traf-
ford; mar-
riage articles
dated 1424-5
(Evid. p. 8).
She is stated to
have married,
2ndly, Piers Legh.
(Townley Ped.)

VIII. 2.

Edward P.,
second son.
Edmund
(Blomfield).

VIII. 3.

Roger P.,
third son.
O.S.P.

VIII. 4.

Robert P.,
fourth son.
... Rayson,
Crayson,
(B.L.G.)
(For issue, see
VIII. 4, p. 8.)

VIII. 5.

A daughter
married
Sir William
Harrington,
kn. (Evid.
p. 6.)

IX. 1.

Sir Thomas P.,
High sheriff co. Lanc.
in 3d, 5th, 13th and 22nd years of
Edw. IV. (1463, 65, 73, eq.; 82;
kn.) Error: This Sir Thos., slain
at Stoke, near Newark, fighting for
Lambert Simnel, 1487 (Blomfield)
[and was beheaded 1 Hen. VII.
(1485.) Attainder, &c. (Evid. p.
25.)

License of dispensation,
being akin, 1442.
==Margaret, d. of Sir
Richd. Harrington
of West Leigh, and
relict of Sir Chris-
topher Hulton, kn.,
ob. 11 Hen. VIII.,
1519 (Wm. Rad-
cliffe, 1815).

IX. 2.

John P.,
second son.
(B.L.G.)

IX. 3.

Edward P.,
second son. Ed-
mund, son of Ed-
mund (Vincent,
44. Ped. 90), of
Stanton-le-Dale,
co. Derby. Ob.
22 Hen. VII.
(1506), intestate.

IX. 4.

Margaret,
d. of Ralph
Holt, Mar-
garit, fourth
d. of Sir
John Be-
bington.
(B.L.G.
41.)

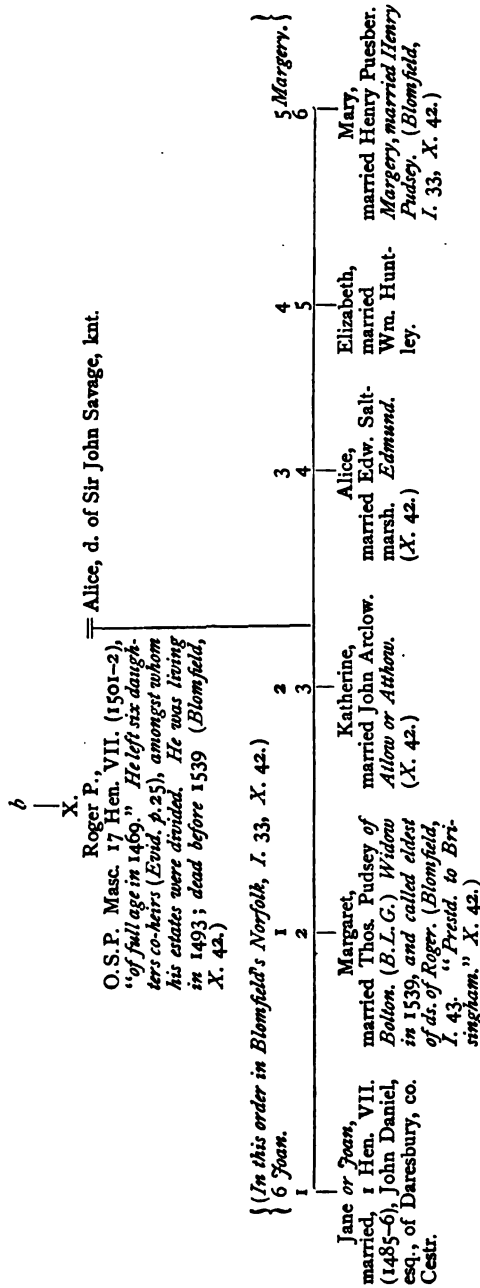
IX. 5.

Jennet, Emma,
married married
John William
Beau Middle-
court. ton.
? Deyn-
court.

(For issue,
see IX. 3, p. 7.)

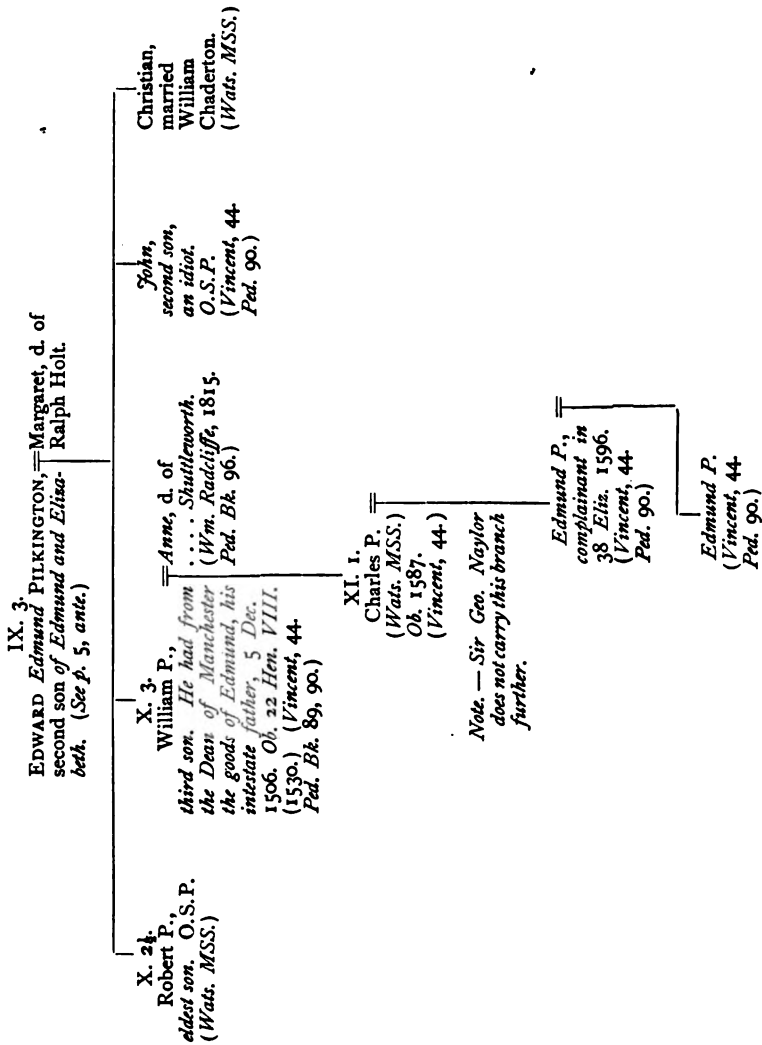
"Sir Thos. P. of Bury and P. had a younger
brother named Roger, whom Sir Thos. usu-
ally called his 'brother Hodge of Rivington,'
This Roger had issue Robert of Rivington,"
whose son Richard married Alice Assharne,
and was the father of the bishop of Durham,
&c. (MS. Ped. gen. W.O.P. Ped. Bk. 43.)

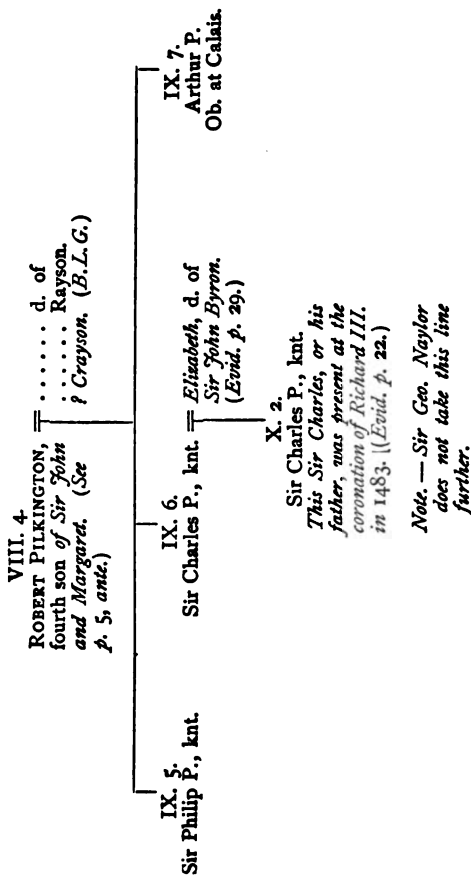
b



* * Here the eldest male line fails.

PILKINGTON OF PILKINGTON. — Continued.



PILKINGTON OF PILKINGTON. — *Continued.*

THE PILKINGTONS OF RIVINGTON.

Continuation of Sir George Naylor's Pedigree in this branch, from p. 4.

V. 2.

RICHARD PILKINGTON, second son of Alexander (IV.) and Alice (see p. 4, ante), had land in Rivington in free marriage with Ellen Anderton, s.d., living 1293-1317. (Evid. p. 3.)

VI. 4.

Robert P., of Rivington, 10 Edu. II. (1316.) In 1336 Robt. Pilkington gives to Alex., f. Cecilia, and heirs male, the manor of Rivington. And in 1336 Alex., f. Cecilia (f. Wm. de Roynon), grants manor of Rivington to Robt. de P. (Evid. p. 11.)

VII. 2.

Robert P., living circa 4 Hen. V. (1416-17.) f Ob. circa 1413. (Evid. p. 12.)

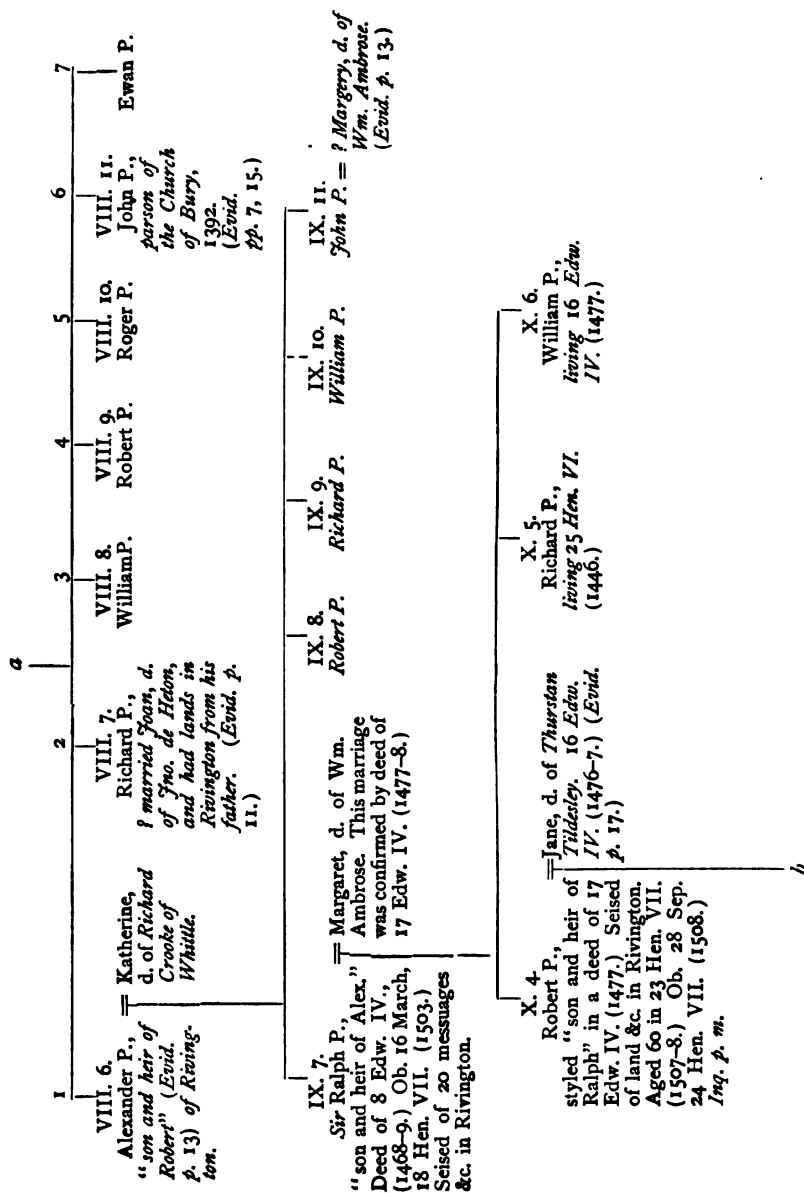
Note. — In 1403-4 Roger (f error for Robert) P. de Rivington and Katherine, d. of Jno. Ainsworth, had land in Rivington from Robt. Carlisle, which he had of Robt. P. (Evid. p. 26.) "I believe this Robert to be the son of the first Sir Roger de P. He was a juror in the Scrope and Grosvenor cause." (W. L.)

License of dispensation, being akin, 1403.

Katherine, d. of John Ainsworth, de Aynsworth, and Ellen his wife, 1 Hen. V. 1413. Widow in 1413-14. (Evid. p. 12.)

C

a



XI. 2. Richard P., eldest son and heir, living 3 Hen. VIII. 1511, ob. 19 Jan. 1542-3. ? *Error: Buried 24 May 1551, æt. 65. (Surtees Ped.)*

— Alice, d. of Lawrence Asshawe and sister of Roger and Lawrence Asshawe of Heath Charnock, gentlemen; marriage bond dated 10 Oct. 20 Hen. VII. (1505). She was living in 1566. (Surtees Ped.)

Alice P., eldest daughter, married to Tho. Rivington of Anderton. Heath Charnock.

..... P., a daughter, married to Oliver Lockwood of Horwich.

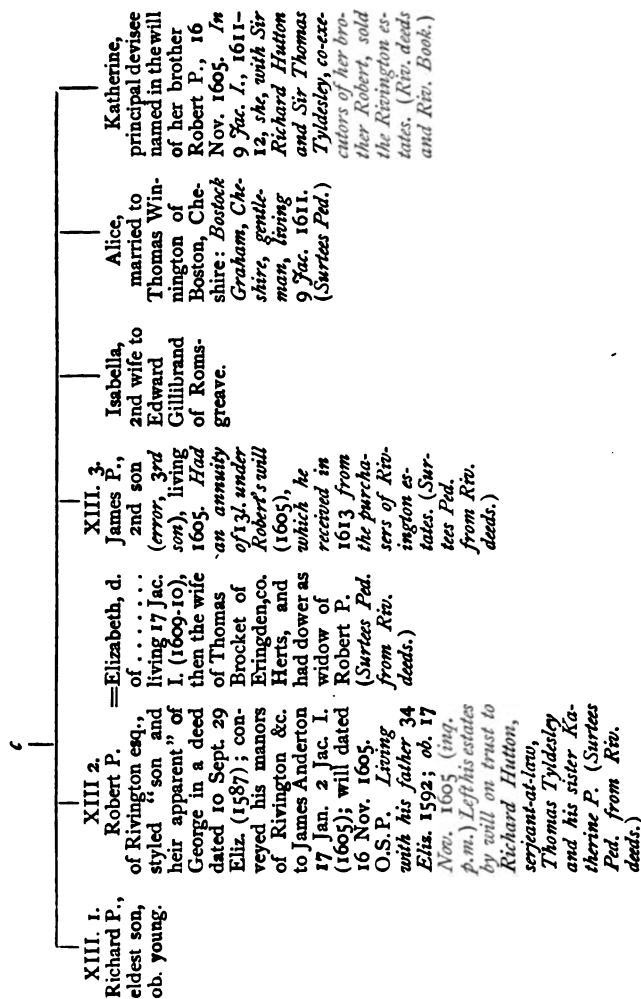
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XII. 1. Anthony P. ? <i>Error: no such son known.</i>	XII. 2. Charles P. O.S.P. before 1575. "Oldest son." (Surtees Ped. and Riv. Book.)	XII. 3. George P., esq., of Rivington, party to a deed with Alice his mother 5 Edw. VI. (1551); appointed a trustee of Rivington school 8 Eliz. (1565). Succeeded in 1551; living at the New Hall, Rivington, 25 Eliz. (1581); ob. before 44 Eliz. (1592) in 1601-1602. (Riv. Bk.; Surt. Ped. from Riv. deeds of R. Andrews, esq.)	XII. 4. Anne, d. of Geoffrey Shakerley, esq.; ob. Auck- married land 23 before Jan. 1538; ob. 1575. 38 Hen. (Surtees VIII. Ped.) (1546-7.)	XII. 5. Francis P., living at Whitburn; ob. 1597. (Riv. Bk.) Buried at Whitburn 30 July 1597. (Surtees Ped. from Whitburn Reg.)	XII. 6. Leonard P., D.D. Will dated 16 Nov. 1598. (Riv. Bk.) First wife, Catharine. (Surtees Ped.)	XII. 7. Jane, John P., D.D. B.D. Will dated 18 Aug. 1603; buried 20 June 1605. (Riv. Bk.)
		XII. 4. James P., d. of lord bishop of Durham; ob. Auck- married land 23 before Jan. 1538; ob. 1575. 38 Hen. (Surtees VIII. Ped.) (1546-7.)	XII. 5. Francis P., living at Whitburn; ob. 1597. (Riv. Bk.) Buried at Whitburn 30 July 1597. (Surtees Ped. from Whitburn Reg.)	XII. 6. Leonard P., D.D. Will dated 16 Nov. 1598. (Riv. Bk.) First wife, Catharine. (Surtees Ped.)	XII. 7. Jane, John P., D.D. B.D. Will dated 18 Aug. 1603; buried 20 June 1605. (Riv. Bk.)	XII. 8. Lawrence P., vicar of Northam 1565; rector of Kimblesworth, curate of Witton-Gilbert, 1569. (Ecton's Thesaur., p. 597.) Ob. at Witton-Gilbert 2 March 1582-83. (Riv. Bk. pp. 135-6.)

(For issue, see XII. 4, p. 13.)

(For issue, see XII. 6, p. 14.)

(For issue, see XII. 7, p. 16.)

1. Katherine, married John, son of James Shaw of Heath Charnock. (Lanc. MS. Ped.)
 2. Janet, married John Cowbane of Ayes, near Blackburn.
 - 3 and 4. Ob. young.
 5. Margaret.
- "One daughter married Asshawe" (Surtees Ped.) and two others, spinsters, said to have been residing at Lady Hall, in Anderton. (Riv. Bk. p. 136.)
- * On printed pedigree in Surtees some one has written in an old hand: Lawrence P., rector of Kimblesworth, = Alice Hollywell, 16 Nov. 1578. (Buried 12 Feb. March 1582-3. (Wit.-Gibb. Reg.) 1596-7. Wit.-Gibb. Reg.)



The Rivington Branch proper is carried no further.

THE DURHAM DIVISION OF THE RIVINGTON BRANCH.

XII. 4.

JAMES PILKINGTON, D.D.,
third son of Richard P. of Rivington,
(see p. 11), lord bishop of Durham,
born circa 1520, 3 Eliz. (1560-61.)
Will dated 4 Feb. 1571, and proved
18 Dec. 1576, by his widow at York.
(*Dhm. Wills.*) Buried first at Bishop
Auckland, c. 30 Jan. 1576, and after-
wards at Durham, in the choir before
the high altar in the Cathedral, on 27
May 1575. (*Surt. Ped. and Riv. Bk.*)
Ob. 23 Jan. 1575, s. p. masc. (*Surt.*
Ped.) He was vicar of Kendal Jan.
1550 to Dec. 1551; master of St. John's
Coll., Camb., 20 July 1559; elected
bishop of Durham 26 Dec. 1560, con-
secrated do. 2 March 1561.

Note. — The Pilkington Pedigree in
Surtess' Durham, p. lxxix, is here
incorporated with Sir G. Naylor's,
who used it largely. Where it
differs from him, or contains ad-
ditional facts, these are given in
italics.

— Alice, d. of Sir John Kingsmill of
Hampton, co. Hants., kni. (*Surt.*
Ped.) Living the bishop's widow
and executrix in 1566. *Proved the*
bishop's will 18 Dec. 1566. (Ibid.)

XIII. 4.

Joshua P.,
died young.
(*Surt. Ped.*)

XIII. 5.

Isaac P.,
died young.
(*Surt. Ped.*)

Deborah P.,

eldest d. and co-heir. Bapt. at Auck-
land 8 Oct. 1564. (*Surt. from Cathl.*
Reg.) Married first to Walter Duntze,
esq. of Aberbury, co. Wilts; 2ndly,
to Sir John Mervin, kni., to Sir James
Harrington, kni. (*Surt. Ped.*), to Sir
John Mervyn of Seven Fountains, co.
Wilts, kni. Deborah, said in her
father's will to be then engaged to Sir
Thos. Gargrave, kni. (*Surt. Ped.* and
Bp.'s Will.)

Ruth P.,

younger d. and co-heir, 1575, after-
wards second wife to Sir Henry
Harrington, lord president of Ire-
land. Ob. 1627. (*Collins's Ba-
ronage*, 1720, vol. i. p. 232.)

Note. — The *Surt. Ped.* makes Ruth,
and not Deborah, wife of Walter
Duntze.

The Bishop's male line fails here.

DURHAM BRANCH. — Continued.

1st wife.
Catherine, d. of = LEONARD PILKINGTON, D.D.,
fifth son of Richard P. of Rivington
(see p. 11). Master of St. John's Coll.,
Camb., 19 Oct. 1561. (Surt. Ped.)
Rector of Whitburn and prebendary
seventh stall, Dh. Cath. 1593. Held
lands in Clevedon. Will dated 16
Nov. 1598; proved 26 May 1600.
Ob. in Aug. 41 Eliz. (1599.) He was
Regius Professor of Divinity, Camb.
Univ. (Riv. Bk., p. 134.) He built a
house, now Sir Hatworth Williamson's,
next to the Parsonage in Whitburn.
(Surt. Ped.) He collected together, in
several parcels, a considerable copyhold
estate, now the property of Sir H. Wil-
liamson. (Riv. Bk., p. 134.)

2nd wife.
= Jane Dyllycoates, a French woman,
married first to Richard Barnes, lord
bp. of Durham, at his castle in Dh.,
20 Mar. 1588 (Reg. St. Oswald's);
and, to Leonard P., at Whitburn,
30 Sep. 1597. (Whitburn Reg.) Her
will dated 31 Dec. 1605; proved at
Dh. 25 July 1609. Proved her hus-
band's will at York, 26 May 1600.
She living in 1602. (Surt. Ped.) Bur.
near Bp. Barnes, 20 June 1605.
(Cath. Reg.)

Note. — The Surt. Ped.
makes all the children
of Leonard P. to be
by his first wife, Ca-
therine.

XIII. 6.
Barnaby P.,
Barnabas, eldest son and
heir, to whom his father
devised Whitburn, co.
pal. Durham. Buried
there 28 March 1607.
(Surt. Ped. from Whit-
burn Reg.) Had livery of
Whitburn, 2 Jac. 1604.
(Ibid.) O. S. P. His
cousin Barnabas, son
and heir of Alice, was
his heir. (Ibid.)

XIII. 7.
Joseph P.,
of Middleston,
co. Durham,
gent. Will
dated 8 Feb.
1622. (Offic.
copy of Will.)
Bur. Durham
Abbey, 12
Feb. 1622.
(Cath. Reg.)

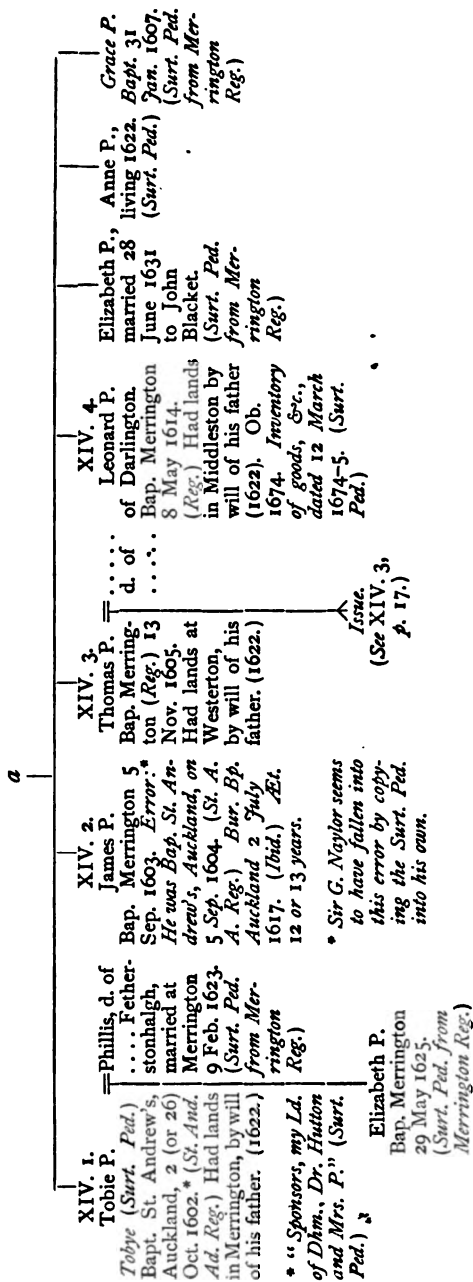
XIII. 8.
Nemias P.,
Nehemiah (Surt.
Ped.); youngest
son, under age
in 1598, and then
an apprentice to
Wm. Hall, dra-
per, Dh. (Ibid.)
Will dated 3
March 1602.
(Ibid.)

XIII. 9.
Ann, d. of
Wm. Trotter
of Helmedon,
co. Durham.
(Surt. Ped.)

XIII. 10.
Grace P.,
married to Robt. Hut-
ton, D. D., rector of
Houghton-le-Spring
(Surt. Ped.), preben-
dary of Durham Cath.,
by whom she had issue
living in 1598. She was
buried in Dh. Cath.
22 Sep. 1632. (Ibid.
and Cath. Reg.)

XIII. 11.
Alice P.,
married to Francis Lay-
cock, by whom she had
issue living in 1598.
Alice, living in 1602,
mentioned in will of
Nehemiah P. Their son
Barnabas, 21 Jac.
(1623), took lands in
Whitburn, by copy of
Court Roll, as cousin
and heir of Barnabas
P. (Surt. Ped.)

Issue.
(See Surt. Ped.)



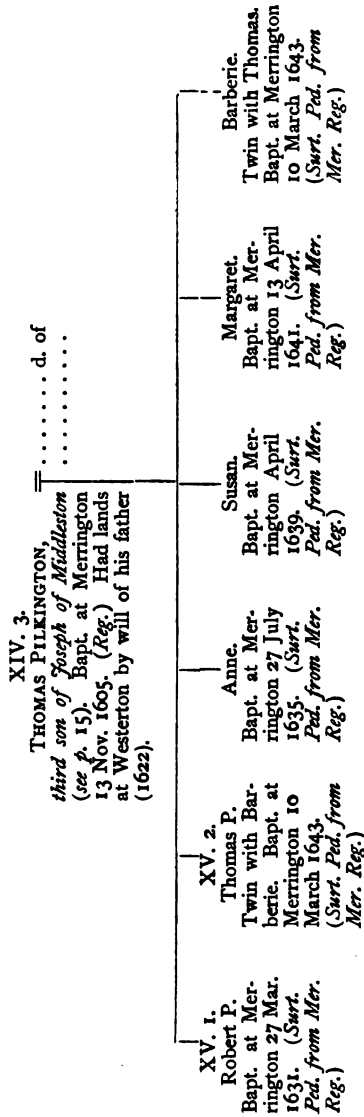
The others of Leonard's descendants not carried further by Sir Geo. Naylor.

DURHAM BRANCH. — Continued.

JOHN PILKINGTON, D.D.,
 sixth son of Richard of Rivington (see p. 11),
 B.D. (Surtees Ped. and Riv. Bk.); preben-
 dary of second stall, Durham Cathedral (1561);
 archdeacon of Durham (1563); rector of
 Easington (1563). Will dated 18 Aug. 1603
 (Riv. Bk. p. 135); proved at Durham same
 year. (Surtees Ped.) Another Account: Ob.
 16 Sept. 1581, and buried at Durham Cath-
 edral. (Ant. Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 147.)

1	2	3	4	5	6 or 7.
XIII. 9. John P., eldest son, living 1603. Bur. 25 July 1609, [at St. Andrew's, Auckland.] ? (St. Mary le Bau, Reg.) (Surt. Ped.)	XIII. 10. Samuel P., second son, living 1603. (Surt. Ped.)	XIII. 11. Noah P., of Aislabie, 1623; of Nesham- on-Tees. 1662. Ob. 1662. (Surt. Ped.) Admin. granted wi- dow 22 Oct. 1662. (Ibid.)	XIII. 12. Abraham P., fourth son, living 1603. (Surt. Ped.)	XIII. 13. Isaac P., fifth son. (Surt. Ped.) Ob. before 1619.	XIII. 14. Thomas P., of West Rainton, Durham, gent. Will dated 27 July 1619; proved at Durham. [This Thomas not in Surt. Ped. at all, but the sixth son is there called Jacob, living in 1603; and this Jacob is omitted by Sir G.N. In a note, Surtees says: "Mr. Thomas P. and Ursula Hikes, married 9 May 1614." (Whilburn Reg.) I have not ventured to apply this Register to the pedigree.]
XIV. 5. Thomas P., Twins, both baptised 11 Sep. 1623, and both buried same day. (Surt. Ped.)	XIV. 6. Samuel P.	Issue. (Surt. Ped.) Note.—On the ped. in Surtees' Dhm., p. lxxix, some one has written in an old hand, as Isaac's issue: 1 John. 2 Geo., bapt. 26 Nov. 1609. 3 Anne. 4 Grace, bapt. 14 April 1612. Isaac fil. Mri Johis Pilkington, sepult. 1 Feb. 1650. Jane, wife of Mr. Jno. Pilkington, bur. 20 Jan. 1657. Margaret Pilkington, bur. 29 April 1658. Anne Pilkington, bur. 6 May 1658. (Heighington Reg.) "I (Surtees) have not ventured to apply these Registers to the pedigree." (Surtees' Durham, p. lxxxix.)			
Note in Surtees' Pedigree. Annas Pilkington, bur. 19 Jan. 1587. Jacobi Pilkington, bur. 24 April 1591. (Whilburn Reg.)					

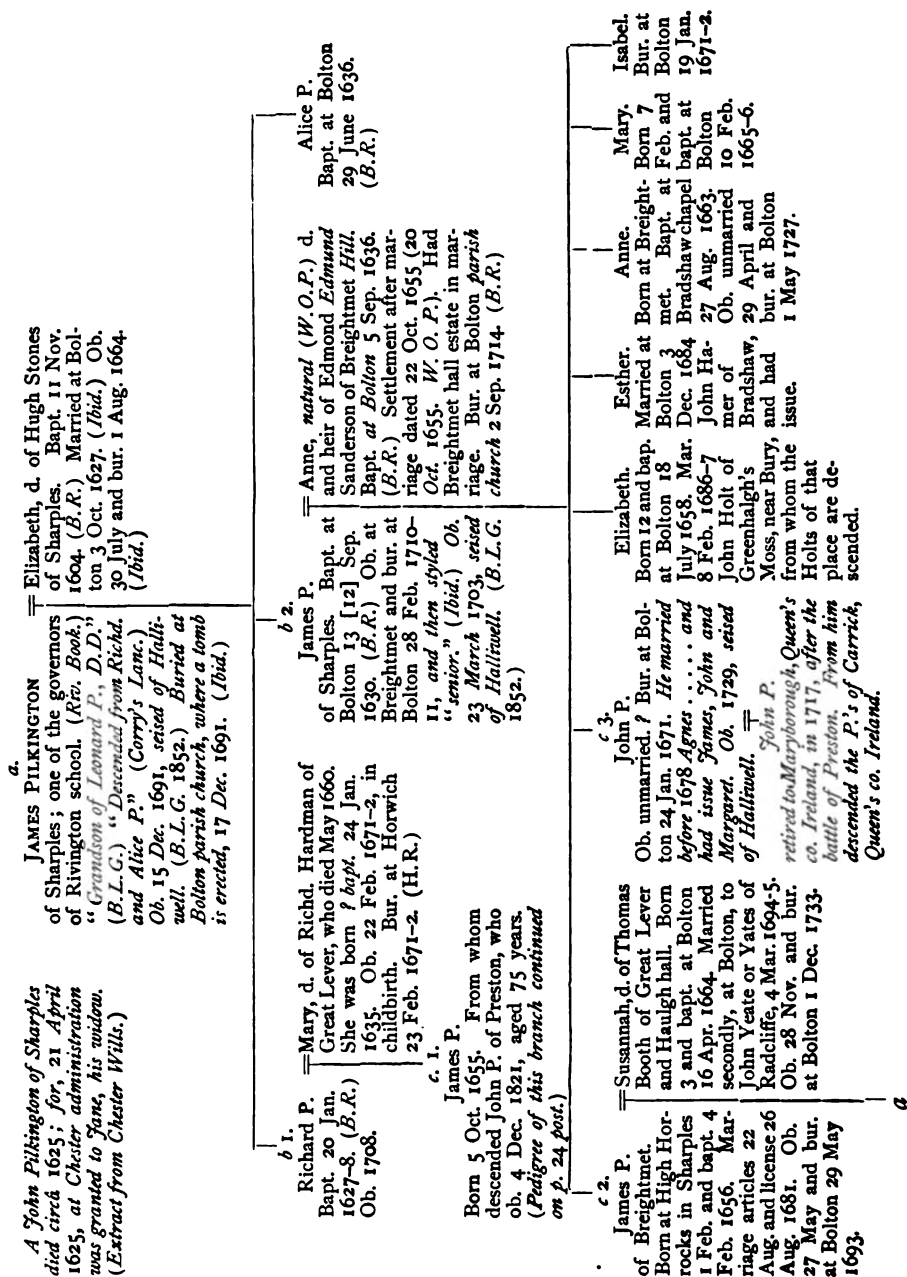
DURHAM BRANCH. — Continued.

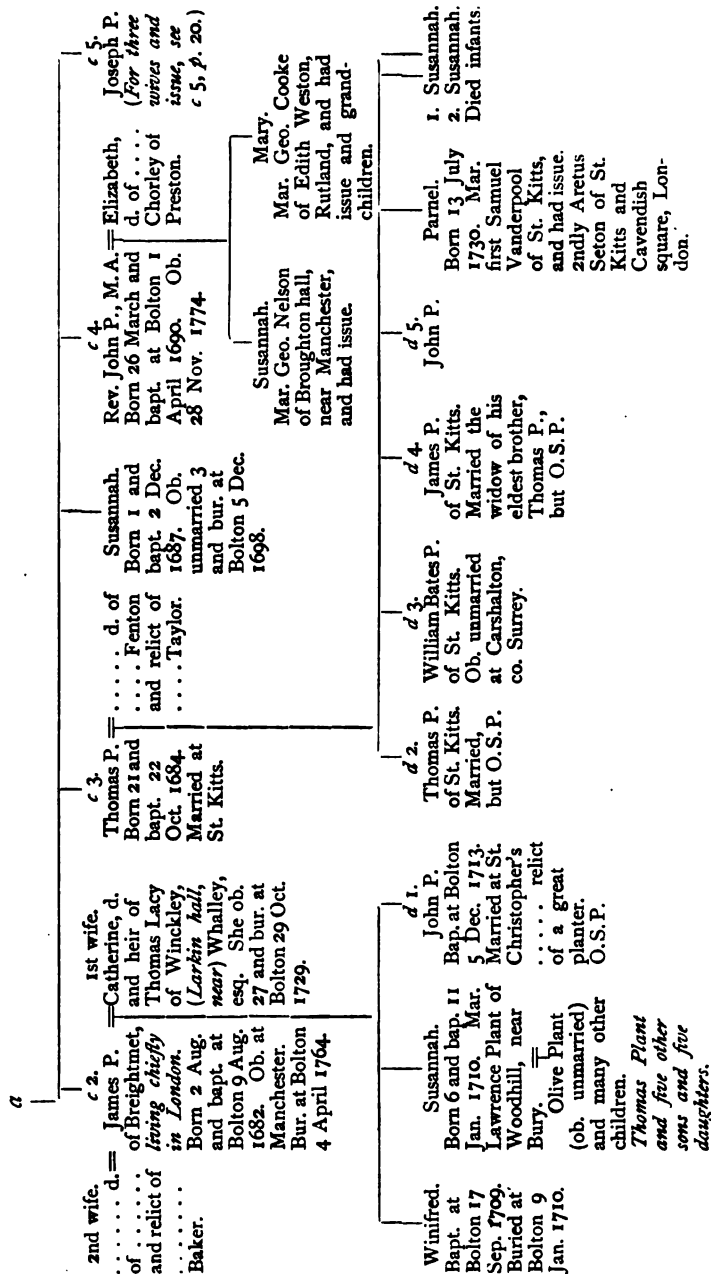


Descendants of Thomas not carried further by Sir Geo. Naylor.

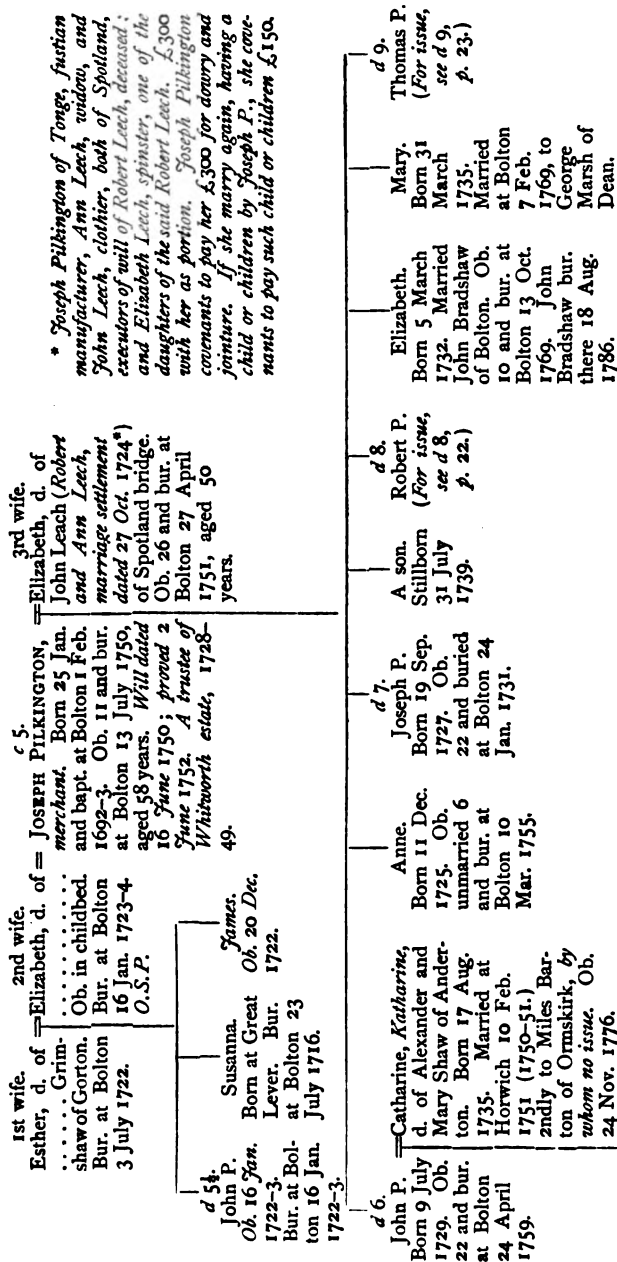
PILKINGTON OF SHARPLES, BOLTON, &c.

As recorded on Sir Geo. Naylor's Pedigree, by Miss J. N. Pilkington.

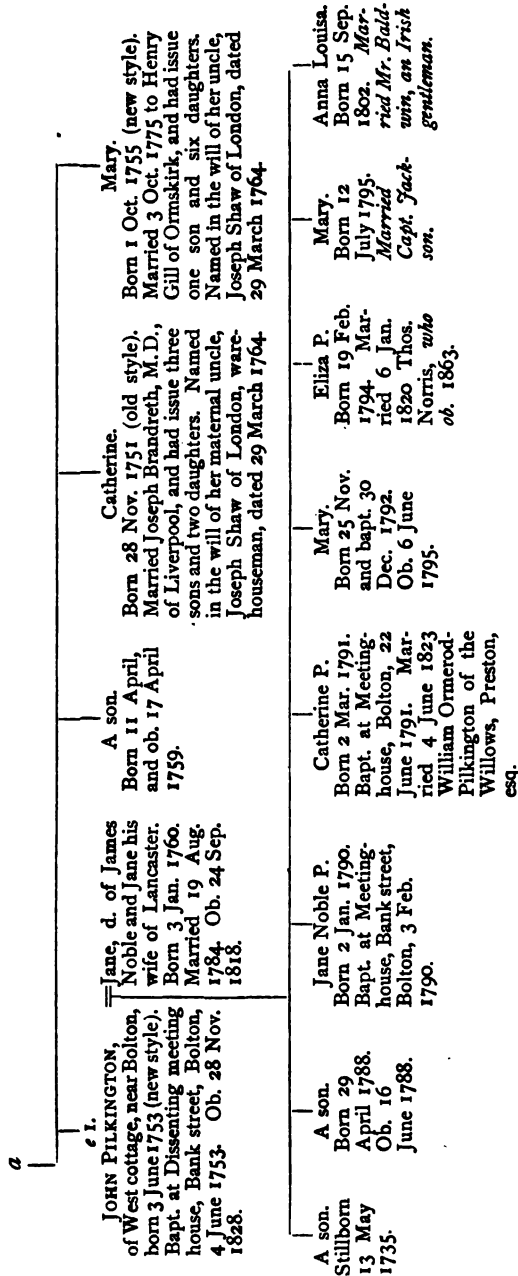




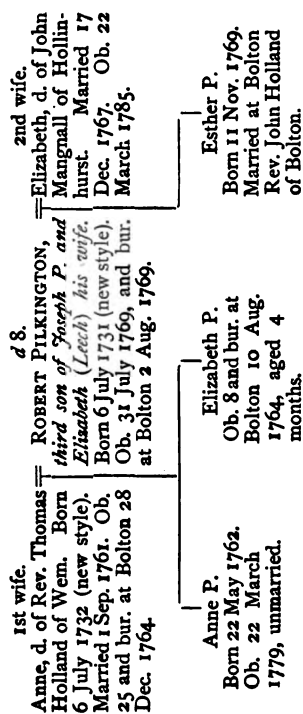
PILKINGTON OF SHARPLES, BOLTON, &c. — Continued.



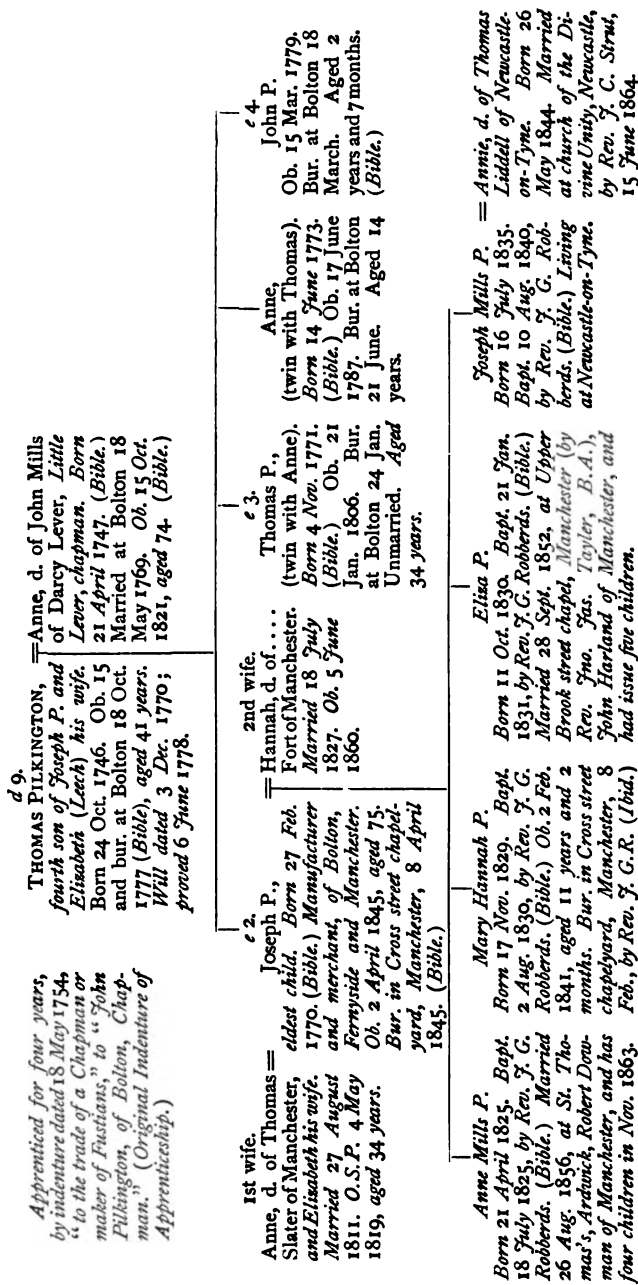
* Joseph Pilkington of Tonge, fusian
manufacturer, Ann Leach, widow, and
John Leach, clothier, both of Spotland,
executors of will of Robert Leach, deceased;
and Elizabeth Leach, spinster, one of the
daughters of the said Robert Leach. £300
with her as portion. Joseph Pilkington
covenants to pay her £300 for dowry and
jointure. If she marry again, having a
child or children by Joseph P., she cove-
nants to pay such child or children £150.



The male line fails in this Branch.

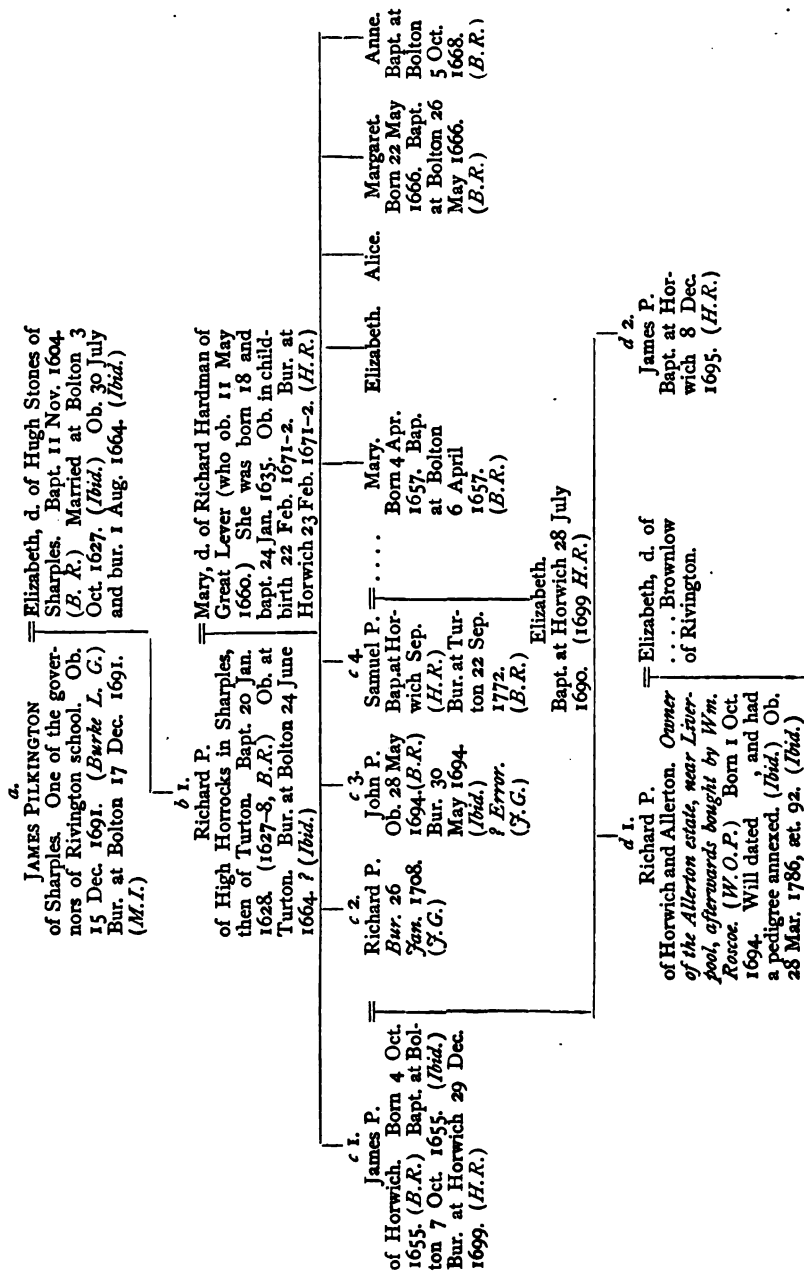
PILKINGTON OF SHARPLES, BOLTON, &c. — *Continued.*

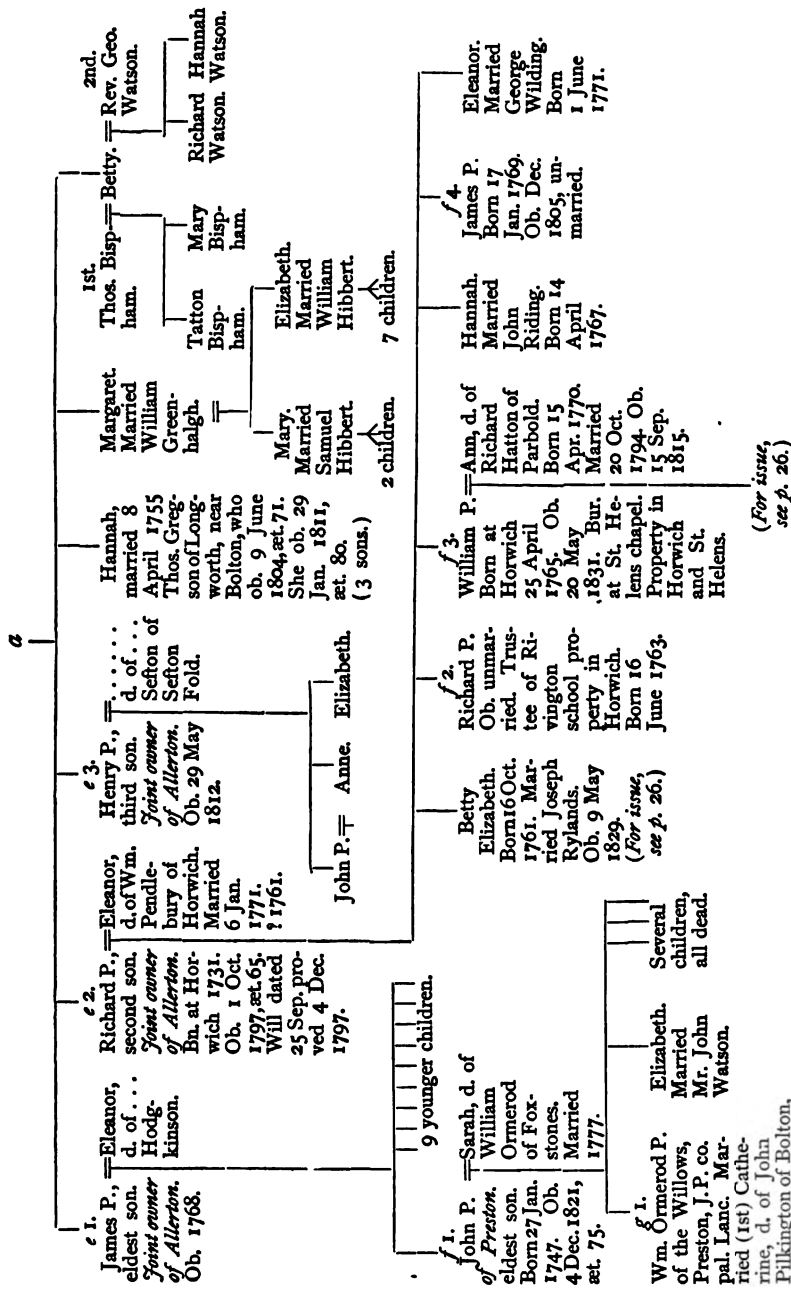
PILKINGTON OF SHARPLES, BOLTON, &c. — Continued.



PILKINGTON OF SHARPLES, &c. — *Eldest branch only.*

From p. 18.

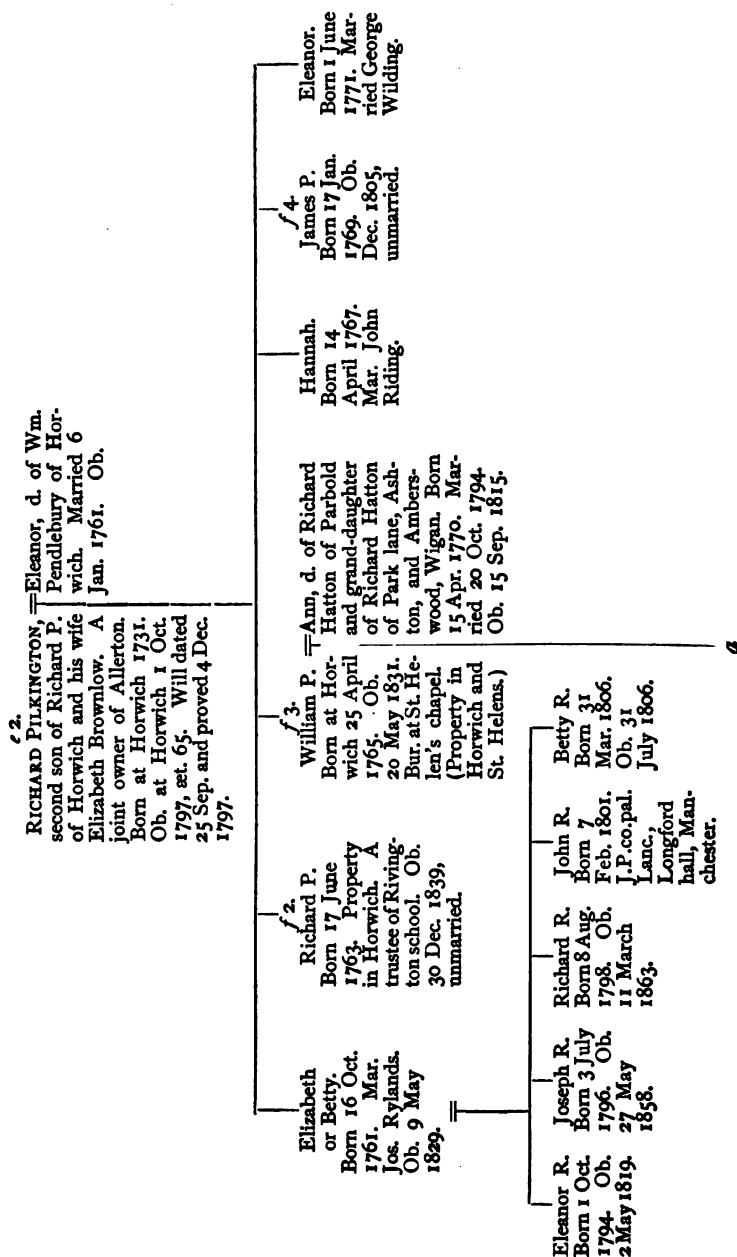




1851, and has three children, viz: Catharine Ormerod P., John Ormerod P., Oliver Stainton P.

PILKINGTON OF ST. HELENS, SUTTON, &c.

(For the earlier part of this Pedigree from James Pilkington of Sharples and Elizabeth Stone, his wife, see p. 24.)





PILKINGTON OF ST. HELENS, SUTTON, &c. — Continued.

Issue of Annie and Edward Greenall, from p. 27.

Twins.	†		Thomas Greenall, born 8 April 1848.	
	{		Edward Greenall, born 9 April 1848.	
	{		Helen G., born 31 March 1850.	Ob. young.
Three.	{		Peter G., born 14 August 1851.	
	{		Richard G., born 7 Oct. 1852.	Ob. young.
	{		Gilbert G., born " "	" "
Twins.	{		Elizabeth G., born " "	" "
	{		Annie G., born 13 Nov. 1854.	
	{		Harry G., born 20 Nov. 1855.	
Twins.	{		Isabella G., born 21 Aug. 1857.	Ob. young.
	{		James G., born " "	" "
	{		Alfred G., born 13 Dec. 1859.	
Twins.	{		Helen G., born 19 June 1861.	
	{		Dora G., born 28 March 1864.	Ob. same day.
	{		Kate G., born " "	Ob. January 1869.
	{		Frank G., born March 1870.	

For issue of William Pilkington of St. Helens, see p. 30.

PILKINGTON OF ST. HELENS, SUTTON, &c. — *Continued.**From p. 27.*

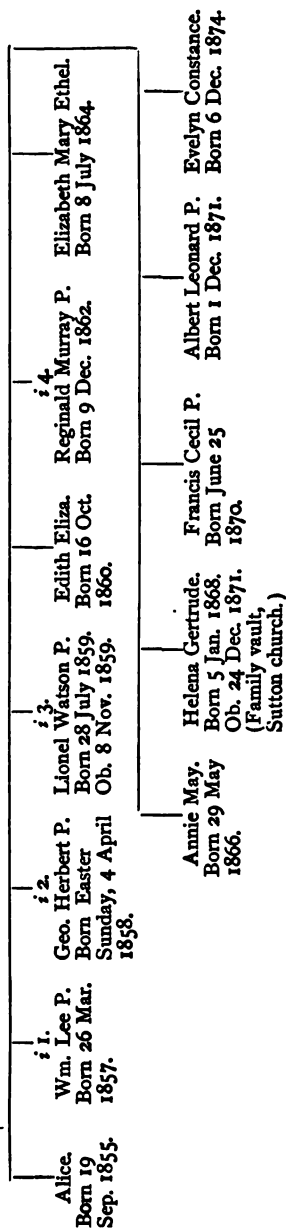
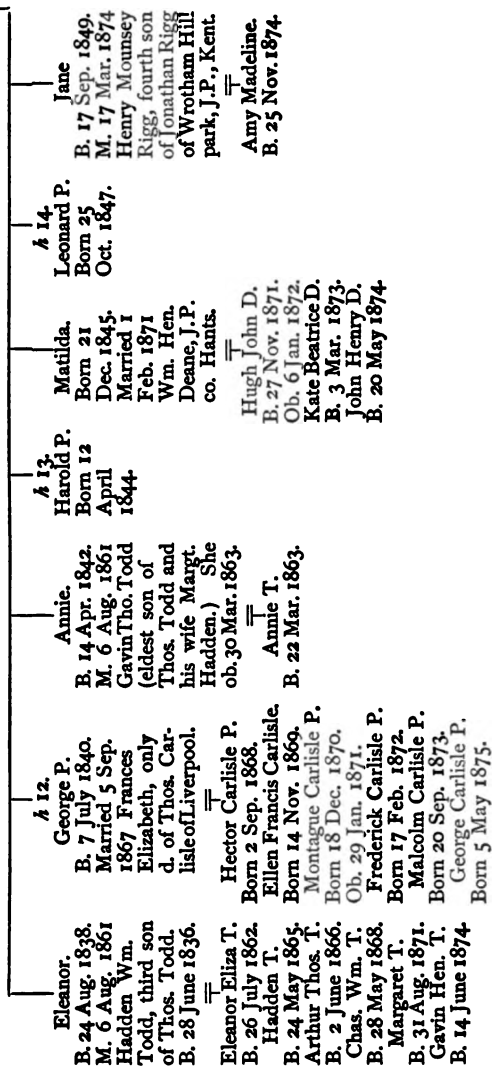
83.

WILLIAM PILKINGTON, =Eliza Charlotte, d. of Lieut.
second son of W. P. of Hor- Chas. Boyes, R.N., and his
wich and Ann (Hatton) his wife Mary Murray (afterwards
wife. Born at St. Helens 14 Mary Fildes), niece of Capt.
Mar. 1800. J. P. and Dep- John Boyes, R.N. Born 24
lieut. of co. Pal. Lanc. (Owner Oct. 1804. Married 24 June
of property at Horwich and 1824. Ob.
St. Helens.) Ob. 12 Sep.
1872. Bur. at Windle ceme-
tery, St. Helens.

<div># 7.</div> <div>Mary. Born 5 Mar. 1825. Married 25 July 1850 Henry, eldest son of Jos. Chater, merchant, and owner of property at St. Dunstan's hill, London.</div>	<div># 8.</div> <div>Richard P. Born 6 Feb. 1830.</div>	<div># 9.</div> <div>Charles P. Born 28 Aug. 1831. Ob. 8 April 1832.</div>	<div># 10.</div> <div>Thomas P. Born 13 April 1835. Married 17 Oct. 1860.</div>	<div># 11.</div> <div>Peter P. Born 26 Feb. 1837.</div>
<div># 7.</div> <div>William P. Born at St. Helens 11 Mar. 1827. J. P. of the manor of Sutton, which he purchased of Sir Henry de Hogh- ton.</div>	<div># 8.</div> <div>Elizabeth, d. and heir of Lee Watson of St. Helens, and his wife Alice Speak- man. Born 4 Dec. 1830. Married at St. Helens church 24 Oct. 1854.</div>	<div># 9.</div> <div>Charles P. Born 28 Aug. 1831. Ob. 8 April 1832.</div>	<div># 10.</div> <div>Thomas P. = Lucy, d. of Tho. Todd. Born 27 May 1839. Ob. 2 May 1861. (andly) Catherine Carmichael Scott, d. of Stewart Douglas. Born 8 Dec. 1846.</div>	<div># 11.</div> <div>Peter P. Born 26 Feb. 1837.</div>
<div># 7.</div> <div>Mary C., born 6 May 1851. Annie C., born 14 Sep. 1852. Harry C., born 19 Feb. 1854. Ob. 21 Feb. 1854. Eliza C., born 6 Mar. 1855. Ob. 4 May 1856. Helen Cunningham C., born 14 Aug. 1857. Ob. 18 April 1861. Leathley C., born 23 Dec. 1858. Alfred C., born 5 June 1860. Lucy C., born 8 July 1861.</div>	<div># 8.</div> <div>Lee Watson, born 19 Mar. 1793. Alice Speakman, born 24 Mar. 1799. Married 28 April 1824. Their family vault is in St. Helens churchyard.</div>	<div># 9.</div> <div>Katharine Douglas. Born 26 July 1867.</div>	<div># 10.</div> <div>Margaret Douglas. Born 20 April 1869.</div>	<div># 11.</div> <div>Lillian Douglas. Born 3 Jan. 1871.</div>
		<div># 9.</div> <div>Millicent Douglas. Born 22 June 1872.</div>	<div># 10.</div> <div>Annie Douglas. Born 5 Mar. 1874.</div>	

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APPENDIX A.

*Remarks on the Pedigree of the Pilkington of Pilkington,
showing the descent of the main line.*

By WILLIAM LANGTON, ESQ.

IN reference to the tradition of a Pilkington taking part in the battle of Hastings, it may be remarked that very few legends possess any historical value, and those which affect to date back to the Norman invasion are utterly unworthy of credence. Authentic heraldry is rarely traceable to an earlier period than the thirteenth century. The use of crests does not appear to have been universal amongst those who bore good coat armour; witness the numerous later grants, as well as the inventions of Randal Holme, for many of the Cheshire gentry.

The earliest Pilkington seal I have met with is that of Sir Roger de Pilkington, 31 Edward I. (*Chetham Deeds.*) The shield is surmounted by a squirrel on a tree branch, while its point rests upon a hare. The charge is the well-known cross patonce voided. Several seals of the date of Henry VI. to deeds of John Pilkington occur amongst the Trafford deeds, and carry the crest alone; a mower, wearing a broad hat, standing on a helmet.

A motto appropriate to the figure has been recorded as "*Pate down the master mows the meadow.*" That of "*Now thus*" fits the Trafford crest of a thresher much better than it does the mower.

I have met with no early example of the Trafford crest, but I have found the griffin sergeant as their coat of arms on a seal of Sir Edmund de Trafford in 1426. A still earlier seal, that of Sir Henry de Trafforth, 1373, bears a different coat, viz: Three bendlets within a bordure. These were evidently what are called arms of affection, being an adaptation from the coat of Grelle,

F

Barons of Manchester, under whom the Traffords held their estate in Lancashire.

The manor of Pilkington was also held under the Barons of Manchester. It was forfeited after the battle of Bosworth field, being conferred on the Earl of Derby along with the other estates in Lancashire of Sir Thomas Pilkington, viz : Bury, Cheetham, &c.

He was not beheaded as some have stated, and he retained the settled estates which had come to the Pilkingtons through the heiress of Verdon. He fell later on at the battle of Stoke in 1487. This caused another attainder, and an attempt further to endow the family of Stanley ; but the estates being in settlement, it was not successful. The son retained them, but, leaving daughters only, with him the direct male representation of the family ceased.

Not only was the Lancashire line attached to the house of York ; their distant kindred, whose line must have branched off before the alliance with the heiress of Verdon, were endowed by Edward IV. with forfeited estates in Yorkshire.

Sir John Pilkington, who founded a chantry in the parish church of Wakefield, where his arms appeared the same as those of the Lancashire Pilkingtons, but with the difference of an annulet in the dexter chief point, had been esquire to the body to king Edward IV. His heir by Jane, coheiress of Balderstone, died young without issue and a base son, who, succeeding to his purchased estate of Bradley, was the founder of the line of the present baronets of Chevet. The estates granted to Sir John reverted to the crown.

Sir Charles, the brother of Sir John, had legitimate issue an only daughter, who brought the estate of Gaitford, county of Nottingham, in marriage to the Towneleys of Towneley.

The Pilkingtons of Rivington were an early offshoot from the main line before the alliance with the heiress of Verdon, and bore in their arms a crescent for difference. They gave to the see of Durham its first Protestant bishop, who had grant of an

augmentation to the original coat of arms, viz: a chief vert charged with three suns.

The estate of Rivington was sold early in the seventeenth century.

The descent of the main line of Pilkington was as follows:

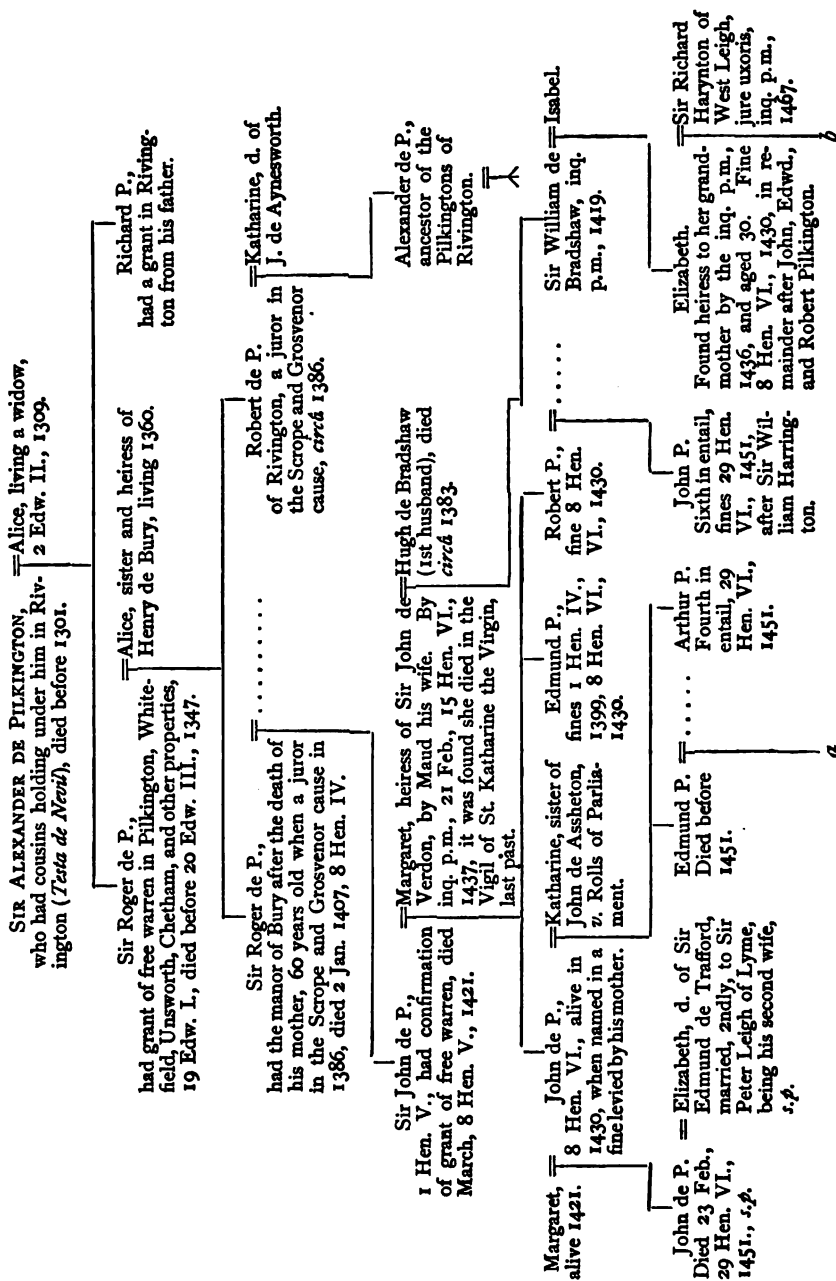
Sir Alexander, who died before 1301, leaving a widow Alice, was succeeded by his son Sir Roger, who by his marriage with Alice, sister and heiress of Henry de Bury, had a son Sir Roger, and Robert of Rivington, and died before 1347.

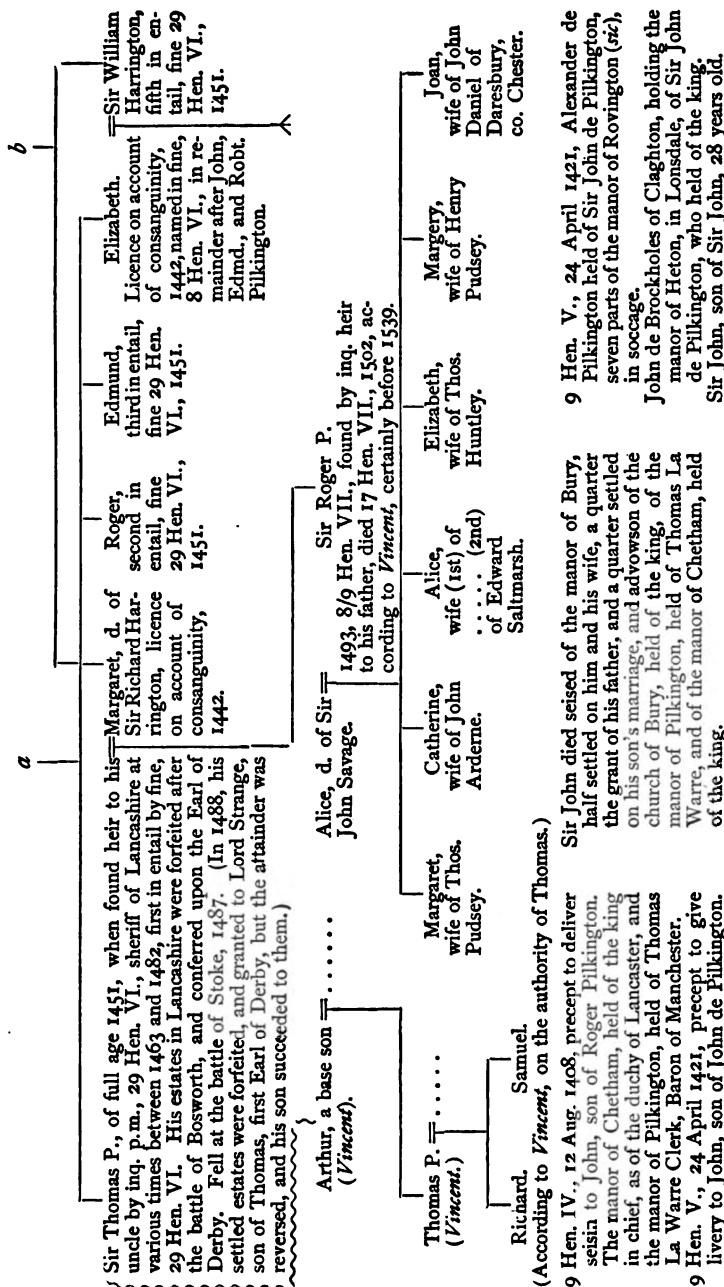
The second Sir Roger died in 1407 and was succeeded by his son Sir John, who married Margaret, heiress of Sir John de Verdon, widow of Hugh de Bradshaw. They had issue John, Edmund, and Robert. This last had a son John named in the entails, whom Mr. Harland mistook for Sir John the founder of the chantry at Wakefield. Edmund left no issue. Sir John, the elder brother, who succeeded to the estate in 1421, was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, he had a son John, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, but died s.p. in 1451.

He was succeeded by his nephew Sir Thomas, who was the son of Edmund, son of the second John by his second wife Katharine, sister of John de Ashton, which Edmund had a younger brother Arthur named in the entails.

Sir Thomas married, in 1442, his kinswoman Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Harrington; was Sheriff of Lancashire at various times between 1463 and 1482; fought on the losing side at Bosworth, and again at Stoke, where he fell in 1487.

His son Sir Roger succeeded only to the Verdon estates, those in Lancashire having been forfeited; and marrying Alice, daughter of Sir John Savage, died before 1539 (according to Vincent in 1502), having had issue six daughters, viz: Margaret wife of Thomas Pudsey, Katharine wife of John Arderne, Alice wife of Edward Saltmarsh, Elizabeth wife of Thomas Huntley, Margery wife of Henry Pudsey, and Joan wife of John Daniel of Daresbury.





The descent of the main line of this family is here, for the first time, recorded from evidences; but they do not show where the line which settled in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire branched off; accounts given of their ancestry varying materially, and no proofs being adduced, we have not ventured to insert them here. *Vinceni*, who recited upon evidence the descendants of some of the brothers recorded below, was manifestly wrong in representing them to be the sons of Edmund, son of Sir John Pilkington, for they none of them appear in the entails of the Verdon inheritance.

In the first year of King Edward IV. we find grants to Henry Pykkyngton, Esquire, out of the forfeited estates of John Catterall, in the county of York, and to John Pykkyngton, esquire of the body to the king, of property forfeited by Thomas, Lord de Roos. Again, in the 13th year of Edward IV. he is described as Sir John Pykkyngton, knight, in grants of various possessions forfeited by John Catterall, late of Selby. In the 16 of Edward VI. he endowed a chantry in the parish church of Wakefield, where his arms are described to be painted as — "*Argent a cross palewise gules voided of the field, differenced by an annulet in the dexter chief point.*"

The following extracts from the public records are given in verification of the statements in the foregoing pedigree. Most of them refer to the Verdon inheritance. The descent of the Lancashire property from Roger de Pilkington to his son John occurs 9 Hen IV., and again in livery, 9 Hen. V., from John de Pilkington to his son John.

The extract from the rolls of parliament shows the paternity of Sir Thomas Pilkington, who forfeited the estates.

Exemplification of the tenor of the Record and process of a Plea before the Justices at Lancaster in the 4 and 5 year of the "Ducatus" (A.D. 1355) made at the request of Alice Widow of Roger de Pilkington and Roger son of Roger de Pilkington 22 Sept. A° 10 Ducatus (A.D. 1360). This shews that Alice, Roger's widow, was the sister of Henry de Bury, and that she was entitled to the m'r of Bury in remainder (under an entail created by a fine in 6 Edw. II., 1313) after the deaths of Margery, daughter of Richard de Radclif, and Henry de Bury, brother of the said Alice.

Ann: 4°—11° Ducatus (A° Edws. III. A.D. .)

A° 10 Ducatus
Sept. 22.
34 Edw. III.,
1360.
Action 4 & 5
Ducatus A.D.
1355.

¶ Rogo de } Hen^o dux t̃c omnib; ad quos t̃c salm Inspecim^o
Pylkyngton } tenorem recordi t̃ pcessus &c. in hec vba. ff. Phta
chiualer. } apud Preston coram J. de Seton t̃ soē suis justic
dñi ducis Lancast̃ die M^ocu^o p̃x post fm̃ S̃ci Mathie Apti anno
ducatus Lañ quarto incipiente quinto^o Alicia que fuit uxor
Rogⁱ de Pylkyngton t̃ Rog^s fit Rogⁱ de Pylkyngton attach fuēr
p billam ad respondendū Hen^r de Bury de p̃lito t̃nsgr̃ Et vnde
idm Hen^r querit^o qđ p̃dci Aliē t̃ Rog^s siml cum Johe de Levere
die Lune in vigilia Epiphie dñi anno regni dñi Reġ nunc vicesimo
vi t̃ armis &c. Et de hoc poñ se sup p̃riam Et p̃dcūs Hen^r
simitr Et quoad &c. dicit qđ alias in cu^o dñi E. Regis p̃ris dñi
regis nūc coram Wilto de Beresford t̃ soē suis tunc justic̃ ipius
p̃ris reġ nunc apud Westm̃ in c̃stino S̃ci Johis Baptiste anno
regni sui sexto levavit quidm̃ finis int̃ Hen^r de Bury que^r t̃
Galfm̃ fit Robi de Bury deforc̃ de mañio de Bury cum p̃tiñ &c.

Alleged tres-
pass 20 Edw.
III. 1347.

Fine levied
6 Edw. II.
1313.

p quem finē p̄dēus Henr̄ cogñ p̄dēm māñium cum p̄tiñ ⁊ aduoç
 p̄dēam Esse ius ip̄ius Galfri vt illa que idē Galfrs h̄uit de dono
 ip̄ius Henr̄ Et p̄ illa recogñ idē Galfrs concessit p̄dēo Henr̄
 māñium p̄dēm Et illud ei reddidit ⁊c̄ Hendz ⁊ tenendz ad totam
 vitam ip̄ius Henr̄ Ita qđ post mortem eiusdē Henr̄ māñium
 p̄dēm cum p̄tiñ remaneret Margerie fit Riçi de Radeclif Hendz
 ⁊ tenendz ad totam vitam ip̄ius Margerie Ita qđ post decessum
 ip̄ius Margie māñium p̄dēm remaneret Henr̄ de Bury ⁊ heredibz
 de corpe suo exeuntibz Et si idē Henr̄ obierit sine hede de
 corpe suo exeunte tunc post decessū ip̄ius Henr̄ p̄dēm māñium
 cum p̄tiñ integre remaneret Aliç sorori ip̄ius Henr̄ ⁊ heř de corpe
 suo exeunt Qui quidē Henr̄ cui p̄dēs Galfrs concessit māñium
 p̄dēm ad ūminū vite ⁊c̄ obiit seisisus de eodē māñio post ejuř
 mortē intrauit p̄dēa Margia p̄dēm māñium talliatū fuit p̄ vita sua
 et p̄dēus Henr̄ cui p̄dēm māñium talliatū fuit in feodo talliato
 post decessū ip̄ius Margi obiit sine hede de corpe suo ⁊c̄ viuente
 ip̄a Margia Et dicit qđ eadē Margia que nullū statū inde h̄uit
 nisi solomodo ūminū vite in forma p̄dēa māñiū illud alienauit in
 feodo p̄dēo Henr̄ qui nunc querit ⁊c̄ Et p̄dēa Alicia intendens
 ⁊ p̄cipiens alienaōem illam sc̄am in feodo fore ad Exheredaōem
 suam intrauit sup̄ ip̄m Henr̄ Et p̄dēus Rogus in auxilio cū ip̄a
 Aliç ad manutenendū ingřm ip̄ius Aliç in iure eiusdē Aliç Et
 diç qđ blada p̄dēa &c.

Iō dies dat⁹ est &c. et juř qui dicunt sup̄ sacřm suū qđ p̄dēi
 Aliç ⁊ Rogs fit Rogi quoad &c. sunt culpabiles ad dampna &c.

Nos autem tenorem decoř recordi ⁊ p̄cessus ad requisicōem
 Aliç ⁊ Rogi tenore p̄senciū duxim⁹ exemplificanę In cui⁹ rei
 testimoñ has lras ⁊c̄ T. me ip̄o apud Preston xxij die Septembř
 aº ⁊c̄ decimo. (Duchy of Lancr records, Chancery rolls A 3ª,
 No. 69 a tergo, class xxv.) [See Deputy Keeper's reports, 32nd
 report, appendix, p. 348.]

End of fine
 cited. Henry
 (party to the
 fine) dies
 seized.
 Margery being
 seized for life,
 Henry next in
 the remainder
 dies during life
 of Margery,
 s.p.
 Margery hav⁹
 only life int⁹
 alienates in fee
 to the Pltiff (a
 third Henry de
 Bury) to the
 disherison of
 Alice, sister of
 the second
 Henry de Bury
 in the remain-
 der after death
 of Margery
 and death of
 Henry seve-
 rally, s.p.
 Exemplified at
 request of
 Alice, widow
 of Roger de
 Pykington
 and Roger son
 of Roger.
 A.D. 1360.

[*Writ of D. cl. ext: after the death of Hugh de Bradshagh, 20 August 1383, and Writ of Assignment of dower out of the lands of Hugh de Bradshagh, whose widow Margaret was then married to John, son of Roger de Pilkington, chivaler. 27 August 1383.*]

51 *Edw. III. to 12 Ric. II.* (1377-1389.)

A. D. 1383,
20 August.

R. ⁊ dux. dilecto sibi Roberto de Urswyk escaetori suo in com̃ Lañ salm Quia Hugo de Bradshagh qui de nob̃ tenuit in capite diem clausit extremū vt accepim⁹ tibi ꝑcipim⁹ &c.

T. R. ⁊ duce apud Lancast̃r xx die Augusti.

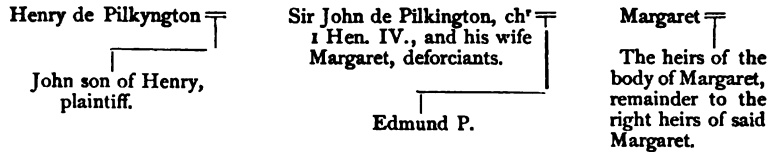
27 August
1383.

De dote assignand. } R. ⁊ dux dilecto sibi Roberto de Urswyk
escaetori suo in com̃ Lancast̃r saltm Cum
p̃ finem viginti marcū que Johes fil̃ Rogi de Pilkington chivaler
fecit nobiscum ꝑdonandim⁹ transgressionem quā fecit ducendo in
ux̃em Margaretam que fuit ux̃ Hugonis de Bradshagh defuncti
qui de nob̃ tenuit in capite ⁊ eid̃m Margarete transgressionem
quam fecit maritando se ꝑfato Johi licencia ñra sup̃ hoc non
obtenta Nolentes qđ iid̃m Johes ⁊ Margareta occōne tr̃nsgressi-
onē ꝑd̃car̃ p̃ nos seu minist̃ros ñros quoscunque occōnent̃ mo-
lestent̃ in aliquo seu g̃avent̃ sicut constat nobis p̃ inspecōem
rotulor̃ cancellarie ñre tibi ꝑcipim⁹ qđ eisdm̃ Johi ⁊ Margarete
rōnabilē dotem ip̃ius Margarete ip̃am de omnibz l̃ris ⁊ teñ que
ꝑd̃cūs Hugo q̃ndam vir suus tenuit in dñico suo vt de feodo in
ballia tua die quo obiit ⁊ que p̃ mortem ꝑd̃ci Hugonis capt̃a fue-
runt in manū ñram ⁊ in manū ñra sic existunt scđm legem ⁊
consuetudinē regni Angl̃ contingentem p̃ extentam inde sc̃am vt
aliam si necesse fuit faciend̃ assignari fač Et cum assignacōem
illam sic fecis nob̃ sub sigillo tuo distincte ⁊ apte mittas vt eam
in rotulis cancell̃ ñre put̃ moris est irrotulari faciam⁹ T. R. ⁊
duce apud Lancast̃r xxvij die Augusti (Duchy of Lanc̃ Records
class xxv, roll A 6, Nos. 77, 78.) Anno septimo regalitatis. (See
32nd report Deputy Keeper Public Records, appendix p. 356.)

[*Fine levied of the M. of Stagnowe, in Hertfordshire, November, 1 Hen. IV., A.D. 1399. John son of Henry de Pilkington, plt., and John de Pilkington, chivaler, and Margaret his wife, deforciant, to hold to the said John and Margaret for their lives, remainder to Edmund son of the same John and Margaret, for life of the said Edmund, ultimate remainder (1st) to the heirs of the body of Margaret, and then to her right heirs.*]

Hec est finalis concordia scā in cuī dñi Reġ apud Westm̃ in 1 Hen. IV.
 crastino S̃ci Martini anno regnorē Henrici reġ Angl̃ ⁊ ffranc̃ (November
 primo coram Willelmo Thirnyng Johe Markham &c. justic̃ &c. Inñ 1399.)
 Johem fil̃ Henr̃ de Pilkington queŕ et Johem de Pilkington
 chiualer ⁊ Margaŕ ux̃em eius deforc̃ de mañio de Stagnowe cum
 ptiñ vnde p̃litum convençois suñ fuit int̃ eor in ead̃m cuī sciit qđ
 p̃dci Johes de Pilkington ⁊ Margaŕ recogñ p̃dēm mañium cum
 ptiñ esse jus ip̃ius Johis fil̃ Henr̃ vt illud quod idem Johes het de
 dono p̃dçorē Johis de Pilkington ⁊ Margaŕ Et p̃ hac recogñ
 fine ⁊ concordā id̃m Johes fil̃ Henr̃ concessit p̃dçis Johi de Pilkyn-
 ton ⁊ Margarete p̃dēm mañium cum ptiñ ⁊ illud eis reddidit in
 ead̃m cuī Hend̃ ⁊ tenendz eisd̃m Johi de Pilkington ⁊ Margaŕ de
 capit dñis feodi illius p̃ ſvicia que ad p̃dēm mañium ptiñ tota vita
 ip̃orē Johis ⁊ Margaŕ Et post decessum ip̃orē Johis de Pilkyn-
 ton ⁊ Margaŕ p̃dēm mañium cum ptiñ integre remanebit Edo fil̃
 eod̃m Johis ⁊ Margaŕ Tenend̃ de capit dñis feodi illius p̃ ſvicia
 que ad p̃dēm mañium ptiñ tota vita ip̃ius Edmundi Et post
 decessū ip̃ius Eđi p̃dēm mañium cum ptiñ integre remanebit heŕ
 p̃d̃ Margaŕ de corpe suo p̃creaŕ Tenend̃ de capit dñis feodi illius
 p̃ ſvicia que ad p̃dēm mañium ptiñ imp̃p̃m Et si nullus heres de
 corpe ip̃ius Margarete fuit p̃eŕ tunc p̃dēm mañium cum ptiñ
 integre remanebit rectis heŕ ip̃ius Margarete Tenend̃ de capit
 dñis feodi illius p̃ ſvicia que ad p̃dēm mañium ptiñ imp̃p̃m.
 (*Feet of Fines, Hertford, Hen. IV. (1-25) No. 6.*)

Edmund Pilk-
 ington, son of
 John and
 Margaret.



[*Fine levied of the manor of Brikkelsworth, in the county of Northampton and of the manor of Brusyngham, in the county of Norfolk, 3^d February, 8 Hen. IV., 1407. Sir John Pilkington, knl., and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert de Veer of Lobenham and John Welton, deforciantes, to hold to the same John Pilkington and Margaret and the heirs male of the body of Margaret, remainder to the right heirs of said Margaret.*]

8 Hen. IV.
(3 February
1407.)

Hec est finalis concordia fca in cuñ dñi Regis apud Westm̃ in crastino Purificaōes be Marie anno regnorē Henr̃ regis Angl̃ ⁊ ffranç octauo coram Willelmo Thirnyng h̃i justic̃ &c. In Jōhem Pylkyngton militem ⁊ Margaretam ux̃em eius que ⁊ Robtus Veer de Lobenham ⁊ Jōhem Welton deforc̃ de mañio de Brikkelesworth cum ptiñ in com̃ North Et de mañio de Brusyngham cum ptiñ in com̃ North vnde plitum iñ conveñ suñ fuit eos in ead̃m cuñ sciūt qđ p̃dci Jōhes Pylkyngton ⁊ Margareta recogñ p̃dca mañia cum ptiñ esse ius ip̃ius Jōhis Welton vt illa que ijd̃m Jōhes ⁊ Robtus h̃ent de dono p̃dcorē Jōhis Pylkyngton ⁊ Margarete Et p̃ hac recogñ fine ⁊ concordia ijd̃m Robtus ⁊ Jōhes Welton concesserunt p̃dci Jōhi Pylkyngton ⁊ Margarete p̃dca mañia cum ptiñ Et illa ei reddiderunt in ead̃m cuñ Henr̃ ⁊ tenend̃ eisdm̃ Jōhi Pylkyngton ⁊ Margarete ⁊ heř masculis ip̃ius Margarete de corpe suo p̃c̃r de capite dñis feodi illius p̃ vicia que ad p̃dca mañia ptinent imp̃p̃m Et si contingat qđ ead̃m Margareta obierit sine heř masco de corpe suo p̃c̃r tunc post decessum ip̃ore Jōhis Pylkyngton ⁊ Margarete p̃dca mañia cum ptiñ integre remane-

bunt rectis heř iřius Margarete Tenendę de capiř dñis feodi illius p řvicia que ad řdča mařia ptinent imppm. (*Feet of Fines, Divers Counties (Northampton and Norfolk)* Hen. IV. (101-150) No. 112.)

[*Livery of the lands of Roger de Pilkington in Lancashire to John dē Pilkington, his son and heir. 12 August, 9 Hen. IV., 1408. It was found by inquisition that the said Roger de Pilkington died seized in his dem. as offee of the M. of Chetham, and of the M. of Pilkington, &c. That he died on Sunday, 2nd January, 8 Hen. IV., A.D. 1407, and John de Pilkington was his son and heir, 34 years old and more.*]

Hic incipit annus nonus.

De řris liband. } R̃ escaetori suo in coř Lanč salřm cum p in- 9 Hen. IV.
 } quis p te de mandato nřo captam ř in cancellarř (12 August
 1408.)
 nřa retornatam comptum sit qđ Roęus de Pilkyngton fuit seisisus de mařio de Chetham cum ptiř in dñico suo vt de feodo die quo obiit ř illud tenuit de noř in capite vt de ducatu nřo Lancastř p řviciū decime ptis vnus feodi militē reddendo &c. Et qđ idem Roęus obiit seisisus de mařio de Pylkyngton in dñico suo vt de feodo ř illud mařium tenuit de Thoma de la Ware clico barone de Manchesř in capite p řviciū militare et valę p añ vlt̃ repriř quadraginta libř ř qđ idm Roęus non h̃uit nec tenuit aliqua alia mařia řras seu teř de noř nec aliq^o alio infra coř Lanč qđq; idem Roęs obiit die dniča př ante festum eřhie dñi anno regni nři octauo (Sunday 2 January 1497) ř qđ Jořes de Pilkyngton est fiř ř heres ppinquior iřius Roęi ř etate triginta ř quatuor annō ř ampt Nos p finem triū solidos ř quatuorē denariō quam idem Jořes noř soluit in hanapio nřo homaę iřius Jořis noř de dco mařio de Chetham debiř eidm Joři vsq; ad fřm sēi

Martini p̄x futuř respectuavim⁹ ⁊ fidellē īpius Johis nob debīt cepim⁹ ⁊ se manū illud cum ptiñ reddidim⁹ tibi ꝑcipim⁹ qđ capta securitate a ꝑfato Johe de řonabit relio suo nob ꝑ ꝑdco manio de Chetham solvendo Eidm Johi de dco manio de Chetham cum ptiñ &c. plenam seisinam here fač saluo iure cuiusfē T. R. ⁊c aꝑd Lancastř xij die Augusti. (Duchy of Lanc^r records, class xxv, A 7, No. 54.)

[*Livery of the lands of John de Pilkington, Chiler., to his son and heir Sir John de Pilkington, Kt. 24 April, 9 Henry V., A.D. 1421. It was found by inquisition that Sir John de Pilkington, Chr., died seized of the moiety of the manor of Bury, &c., and (conjointly enfeoffed with Margaret his wife then surviving — to them and the heirs begotten between them) of the fourth part of the said manor by the gift of Sir Roger de P., Kt.; and that the said Sir John de P. gave one other fourth part to Sir John de Pilkington, Kt., his son, and Margaret his wife then surviving and the heirs begotten between them. That the said Sir John de P. also died seized of the M. of Pilkington, and of the M. of Chetham, &c. It was also found that Alexander de Pilkington held in his dem. as of fee 7 parts of the manor of Rouyngton of the said Sir John in socage on the day he died, &c., &c. That the said Sir John de P. died in March 8 Henry V., 1421, and that Sir John de P., son of the aforesaid John de P., Chivaler, was his son and next heir, 28 years old and more.*]

Sir John P., Chr. = Margaret.
(son of Roger P.),
æt. 34 in 1407, ad
obit. patris. Died
March 8 Hen. V.,
1421.

John de P., = Margaret.
son and heir, ætat 28.

Hic incipit annus nonus Henrici quinto.

9 Hen. V. } De tris liband Pilkynghon R ditco sibi Ricō Botiller
24 April } escaetori suo in com Lan̄ saltm Quia acception⁹
anno 1421. } p inquis quam p te fieri fecim⁹ qđ Johes de Pilkynghon
chiŕr obiit seisit⁹ in dñico suo ut de feodo de medietate
manij de Bury cum ptiñ cum aduoč ecclie de Bury et qđ pđcūs
Johes obiit seisit⁹ coniunctim feoffat⁹ cum Margareta uxore sua
ad huc supstite sibi, ⁊ hedibz in ī ipos legittime pcreatis de quarta
pte manij pđci cum ptiñ excepť aduoč ecclie pđce ex dono ⁊ con-
cessione Rogi de Pilkynghon milite ⁊ qđ pđcūs Johes in sua vita
dedit ⁊ concessit aliam quartam ptem manij pđci excepť aduo-
cačoe ecclie pđce Johi de Pilkynghon militi fit suo ⁊ Margarete
uxi eius adhuc supstiti ⁊ hedibz in ī ipos legitiē pcreate Et qđ
dēm manium integrū teneat^r de nob vt duce Lan̄ in capite p
serviē &c. Et qđ pđcūs Johes de Pilkynghon chr obiit seisitus in
dnico suo vt de feodo de manio de Pilkynghon cum ptiñ ⁊ illud
tenuit de Thoma la Warre cličo vt de manio suo de Mauncestre
p quod serviciū juratores ignorant ⁊ qđ dēm manium de Pilkyng-
ton valet &c. Et qđ pđcūs Johes obiit seisit⁹ in dñico suo vt
de feodo de manio de Chetham cum ptiñ ⁊ illud tenuit de nob
vt duce Lan̄ in capite p ōviē &c. Et qđ pđcēm manium de
Chetham cū ptiñ valet &c. Et qđ Aleḡ de Pilkynghon tenuit in
dñico suo vt de feodo septem ptes manij de Rouyngton cum ptiñ
de pđcō Johe de Pilkynghon die quo obiit in socagio p ōviciū quinqz
solidore &c. Et qđ pđcūs Johes de Pilkynghon tenuit pđčas
septem partes vlt^a de nob vt duce Lan̄ in socagio ⁊ p ōviciū
quinqz solidore ad fm sēi illicitus annuatim psolvend p ōilz ōviciis
de quibz ōviciis p pđcēm Alexandr solvendz pđcūs Johes de Pil-
kyngton obiit seisit⁹ in feodo simplici sibi ⁊ hēr suis Et qđ Johes
de Brokhold de Claghton tenuit in dñico suo vt de feodo manium
de Heton in Lonnesdale cū ptiñ de pđcō Johe de Pilkynghon die
quo pđcūs Johes de Pilkynghon obiit p ōviciū militare et qđ

p̄dcūs Johes de Pilkyngton tenuit p̄dcēm manūm de Heton vlt̄a
 de nob̄ vt duce Lan̄c in capite &c. Et quod p̄dcūs Johes de
 Pilkyngton non obiit seisis de aliquibz aliis teris seu teñ in
 dn̄ico suo vt de feodo inf̄a cōm Lan̄c Et qđ p̄dcūs Johes de
 Pilkyngton obiit die dn̄ica in scda septimana quadragesime anno
 regni n̄ri octauo (March 8 Hen. 5 1421) Et qđ p̄dcūs Johes de
 Pylkyngton f̄it p̄dci Johis de Pilkyngton chr̄ est f̄it ⁊ heres p̄
 pinquior p̄dci Johis de Pilkyngton chr̄ ⁊ etate viginti ⁊ octo
 annore ⁊ amplius Nos homagiū ⁊ fidelitatē eiusdm̄ Johis de
 Pilkyngton f̄it f̄it (*sic*) Johis vsqz vsqz (*sic*) ad ctum diem respect-
 uauim⁹ ⁊ manūa aduocacōem medietatē ⁊ septem ptes p̄dca cum
 p̄tiñ ei reddidim⁹ tibi p̄cipim⁹ i qđ capta securitate a p̄fato Johe f̄it
 Johis de p̄dcis manūijs advoç medietate ⁊ septem p̄tibz p̄dcēs debito
 nob̄ soluend̄ eidm̄ Johi f̄it Johis de p̄dcis manūiis & plenam seisinam
 sine d̄itōne h̄ere faç Saluo uire ⁊ al̄u cuiuscunqz T. Rj. apd
 Lancast̄r xxiiij die Apr̄it anno ⁊c nono. (Duchy of Lanc̄r
 records, Class xxv. A 8, N° 100.)

*[Fine levied of the Manor of Briklesworth, in the County of Northamp-
 ton, and the Manor of Bresyngham, in the County of Norfolk,
 April 8 Henry VI., 1430. Between Ralph Birche, William
 Gannok Chaplain, and William Tayllour, plaintiffs, and Margaret,
 widow of Sir John Pilkington, knt., Edmund Pilkington, Esq.,
 and Robert Pilkington, Esq., deforciant, to hold to the same Edmund
 and Robert for the life of the said Margaret, and after her decease
 to John Pilkington, knt., son of the aforesaid Margaret, and the
 heirs male of his body; remainder to the said Edmund Pilkington,
 and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the said Robert
 Pilkington, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Elizabeth,
 daughter of Sir William Bradshagh, knt., and the heirs of her
 body; ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir John
 Pilkington, knt.]*

Fine. Divers Counties (Northampton and Norfolk).

8 Hen. VI. } Hec est finalis concordia fca in cuſ dñi Regis apud
 April anno } Westm̃ a die Pasche in tres septimanas anno
 1430 } regnorē Henr̃ regis Angl̃ ⁊ Frañ sexti a con-
 questu octauo coram Willelmo Babyngton &c. iusticiis &c. Inſ Radm
 Birche William Gannok capellanū ⁊ Willm Tayllour queſ et
 Margaretam que fuit ux Johis Pylkyngton militis Edmund Pyl-
 kyngton armigum ⁊ Robtum Pylkyngton armigum deforē de
 manſio de Briklesworth cum ptiñ in coñ Norht ⁊ de manſio de
 Bresyngham cum ptiñ in coñ Norff vnde pſitum convenōis ſum̃
 fuit inſ eos in eadē cuſ ſciit qđ p̄dcī Margareta Edux ⁊ Robt⁹
 recogn̄ p̄dcā manſia oum ptiñ eſſe jus ipſius Radi vt illa que ijdm̃
 Radus Willelms ⁊ Willelms kent de dono p̄dcōrē Margarete Edi ⁊ Robti
 ⁊ illa remiserunt ⁊ quietum claſm̃ de ipſis Margareta Edo ⁊ Robto
 ⁊ heſ ipſius Margarete p̄dcīs Rađo Willelmo ⁊ Willelmo ⁊ heſ ipſius Radi
 imp̄pm̃ Et p̄terea eadē Margareta concessit p se ⁊ heſ ſuis qđ
 ipſi warant̄ p̄dcīs Rađo Willelmo ⁊ Willelmo ⁊ her ipſius Radi p̄dcā manſia
 cum ptiñ cont̄ oēs hoiēs imp̄pm̃ Et p hac recogn̄ remissione
 quietclaſm̃ waſ fine ⁊ concordia ijdem Radus Willelms ⁊ Willelms con-
 cesserunt p̄dcīs Edo ⁊ Robto p̄dcā manſia cum ptiñ ⁊ illa eis
 reddiderunt in eadē cuſ Hend ⁊ tened̄ eisdm̃ Edo ⁊ Robto de
 capit̄ dñis feodi illius p ſvicia que ad p̄dcā manſia p̄tinent tota
 vita ipſius Margarete Et post decessū ipſius Margarete p̄dcā
 manſia cum ptiñ integre remanebunt Johi Pylkyngton militi fit
 p̄dcē Margarete ⁊ heſ masculis de corpore ſuo p̄r Tenend̄ de
 capit̄ dñis feodi illius p ſvicia que ad p̄dcā manſia p̄tinent imp̄pm̃
 Et si contingat qđ idem Johes obierit sine heſ mascul̄ de corpe
 ſuo p̄r tunc post decessum ipſius Johis p̄dcā manſia cum ptiñ
 integre remanebunt p̄dcō Edo Pylkyngton ⁊ heſ masculis de
 corpe ſuo p̄r Tenend̄ de capit̄ dñis &c. Et si contingat qđ idem
 Edux obierit sine heſ mascul̄ de corpe ſuo p̄r tunc post decessum
 ipſius Edi p̄dcā manſia cum ptiñ integre remanebunt p̄dcō Robto

Pilkyngton ⁊ heř masculis de corpore suo p̄cř Tenend de capiř dn̄is &c. Et si contingat qđ idem Robtus obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo p̄cř tunc post decessum ip̄ius Robti p̄d̄ca mañia cum p̄tiñ integre remañ Elizabeth filie Wit̄i Bradshawe militis ⁊ heř de corpe suo p̄cř Tenend de capiř dn̄is &c. Et si contingat qđ ead̄m Elizabeth obierit sine hede de corpe suo p̄cř tunc post decessum ip̄ius Elizabeth p̄d̄ca mañia cum p̄tiñ integre remanebunt rectis heř p̄d̄ci Johis Pilkyngton militis Tenend de capiř dn̄is feodi illius p̄ ſvicia que ad p̄d̄ca mañia ptinent imp̄m.

Norht

Norff

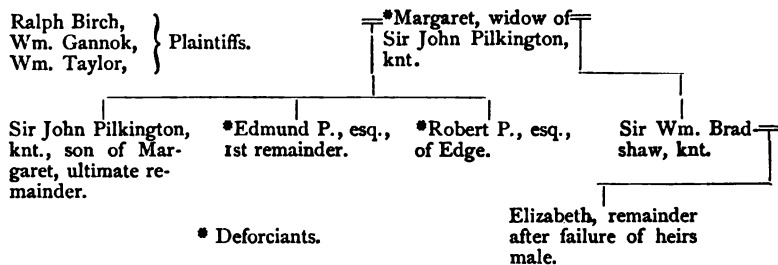
(Feet of Fines—Divers Counties—Hen. VI., 51 to 100, N° 99.)

Fine levied of the Manor of Stagenho in the County of Herts., April 8 Henry VI., 1430. Between Ralph Birche, William Gannok Chaplain, and William Taylour, plaintiffs, and Margaret, widow of Sir John Pilkington, knt., Edmund Pilkington, Esq., and Robert Pilkington, Esq., deforcians, to hold to the aforesaid Edmund and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of William Bradshagh, knt., and the heirs of her body; ultimate remainder to Sir John de Pilkington, knt., son of the aforesaid Margaret and his heirs.

Fine. Hertford.

8 Henry VI. } Hec est finalis concordia f̄ca in cuř dn̄i Regis
A.D. 1430. } apud Westm̄ a die Pasche in tres septimanas anno
regnorum Henř regis Angt ⁊ Franč sexti a conquestu octauo
coram Wilto Babyngton Johe Martyn Johanne Juyn &c. justic̄
&c. Inñ Rađum Birche Wil̄m Gannok capellanū ⁊ Wil̄m
Taylour queř ⁊ Margaretam que fuit uxor Johis Pilkyngton
militē Edm̄ Pilkyngton armiḡum ⁊ Robtum Pilkyngton arm̄
deforc̄ de mañio de Stagenho cum p̄tiñ in coñ Hertf̄ unde
p̄litum convenčois surā fuit inñ eos in ead̄m cuř Saft qđ p̄d̄ci
Margareta Edūs ⁊ Robtus recogñ p̄dc̄m mañium cum p̄tiñ esse

jus ipsius Radī vt illud quod iidem Radus Wilts ⁊ Wilts heut de dono p'dcōre Margā Eđi ⁊ Robti ⁊ illud remiserunt et quietclam de ipis Margareta Eđo ⁊ Robto ⁊ heř ipius Margarete p'dcis Rađo Wilto ⁊ Wilto ⁊ heř ipius Radī imp'pm Et p'terea eadm Margareta concessit p se ⁊ heř suis qđ ipi warant p'dcis Rađo Wilto ⁊ Wilto ⁊ heř ipius Radī p'dcm manūm cum ptiñ cont* oēs hoies imp'pm Et pro hac recogñ remissione &c. ijdem Rad Wilts ⁊ Wilts concesserunt p'dcō Eđo p'dcm manūm cum ptiñ et illud ei reddider in eadm cuř Hend ⁊ tenend eadm Eđo ⁊ heř masculis de corpe suo p'cř de capī dñis feodi illius p servicia que ad p'dcm manūm p'tinent imp'pm Et si continget qđ idem Eđus obierit sine heř masculo de corpore suo p'cř tunc post decessum ipius Eđi p'dcm manūm cum ptiñ integre remanebit Elizabeth filie Willi Bradshawe militis ⁊ heř de corpe suo p'cř Tenend de capī dñis &c. imp'pm Et si contingat qđ eadm Elizabetha obierit sine hede de corpe suo p'cř tunc post decessū ipius Eliř p'dcm manūm cum ptiñ integre remanebit Johi Pilkynghon miť fit p'dcē Margarete ⁊ heř suis Tenend &c. (Feet of Fines — Hertford — Hen. VI., 26 to 50, No. 40.)



[*Writ of D. cl. ext: (Lancashire) dated 28 Nov. 15 Henry VI., A.D. 1436.*

Writ of D. cl. ext: (Norff. and Suff.) dated 14 December 15 Henry VI., A.D. 1436. Inquisition taken after the death of Margaret, widow of Sir John Pilkington, knt. (21 February 15 Hen. VI., 1437), at Diss, in Co. Norff. The jurors say that the aforesaid Margaret was sometime seized of the M. of Bresyngham, and that a fine was levied in April 8 Henry VI., &c.

(*See copy of Fine.*)

The Inquisition taken for the County of Suffolk (25 February 15 Henry VI., 1437), sets out a fine, levied 8 Henry VI., of the M. of Stanstede, &c., in Co. Suff., between the same parties as in the fine of the M's. of Bricklesworth and Bresyngham, in Cō's. of Northton. and Norfolk; the limitations are not the same, viz., first, to Edmund P. for his life, then to Robert P. for his life, then to Sir John P., son of the aforesaid Margaret, and the heirs male of his body, then to the heirs male of the body of the said Edmund, then to the heirs male of the body of the said Robert, ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir John Pilkington, knt.

The jurors find that the said Margaret died on the 28 April, 1437, and that Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Haryngton, knt., and dau'r of Sir William Bradshagh, knt., son of the aforesaid Margaret, is her next heir, thirty years old or more.]

15 Hen. VI.,
28 November,
anno 1436.

Diem clausit extremū Margarete } R̄ 7c̄ es̄ suo in coñ Lan̄
que fuit ux̄ Johis de Pilkington } sal̄m Quia Margareta que fuit
militē } ux̄ Johis de Pilkington militē

qui de nob̄ tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum vt accepini⁹
tibi ꝑcipim⁹ &c. T. me iꝑo aꝑd Lancast̄ xxviii die Novemb̄
anno 7̄ ñ quinto decimo. (Duchy of Lanc. records, class xxv.,
Y 1, No. 169.)

15 Hen. VI.,
14 December,
anno 1436.

Henricus dei gr̄a rex Angt̄ &c. es̄ suo in coñ Norff 7 Suff
saltm̄ Quia Margareta que fuit uxor Johis Pylkington militē qui
&c. diem clausit extremū &c. T. R̄ aꝑd Westm̄ xiiij die Decemb̄
anno 7̄ ñ quinto decimo.

Inquis capē apud Diss in com Norff die Jovis p̄ ante f̄m Scī Petri in Cathedra anno r̄ Henr̄ sexti post conq̄m quinto decimo (February 21st 1437—) p̄ sac̄m Johis Hall &c. jūr qui dicunt sup̄ sac̄m sc̄m qđ Margareta que fuit uxor Johis Pylkyngton militē in dōo brī sp̄ificat̄ non tenuit aliqua ūras seu teñ die quo obiit in dñico nec in ūviō de dōo dn̄o rege nec de aliquo alio set dicunt qđ p̄dcā Margareta quondam fuit sēita de man̄io de Bresyngham cum p̄tiñ in cam̄ p̄dōo Et qđ quidm̄ finis leuasset de man̄io p̄dōo ⁊ de man̄io de Brykelesworth cum p̄tiñ in com Norff apud Westm̄ a die Pasch in tres septimanas anno dn̄i regē nunc octauo &c. Inſ Radm̄ Byrche Wiffm Gannok ⁊ Wiffm Tayllour querent̄ ⁊ p̄d̄ Margaretam p̄ nomen Margarete que fuit uxor Johis Pylkyngton militis Edm̄ Pylkyngton armiḡum ⁊ Rob̄m Pylkyngton armiḡum deforē virtute cuius finis &c. Et illud reddiderunt in ead̄m curia Hen̄d ⁊ tenend̄ eisdm̄ Edo ⁊ Rob̄to de capiſ dn̄is feodi illius p̄ ūicia que ad p̄dc̄m man̄ium p̄tinent tota vita ip̄ius Margarete Et post decessum ip̄ius Margarete p̄dc̄m man̄ium cum p̄tiñ integre remanebit Johi Pylkyngton militi f̄it p̄dic̄ Margarete ⁊ hēr mascul̄ de corpe suo p̄c̄r Tenend̄ de capiſ dn̄is &c. Et si contingat qđ idm̄ Johes obierit sine hede masculo de corpe suo p̄c̄r tunc post decessum ipsius Johis p̄dc̄m man̄ium cum p̄tiñ integre remanebit p̄dōo Edo Pylkyngton ⁊ hēr masculis de corpe suo p̄c̄r Tenend̄ de capiſ dn̄is &c. Et si contingat qđ idem Edus obierit sine hede mascul̄ de corpe suo p̄creato Tunc post decessum ip̄ius Edi p̄dc̄m man̄ium cū p̄tiñ integre remanebit p̄dōo Rob̄to Pylkyngton ⁊ hēr mascul̄ de corpe suo p̄c̄r Tenend̄ &c. Et si contingat qđ idem Rob̄tus obierit sine hede masculo de corpe suo p̄c̄r tunc post decessū ip̄ius Rob̄ti p̄dc̄m man̄lum cū p̄tiñ integre remanebit Elizabeth f̄it Wiffi Bradshawe militē ⁊ hēr de corpe suo p̄c̄r Tenend̄ de capiſ dn̄is &c. Et si contingat qđ Eadm̄ Elizabeth obierit sine hede de corpe suo p̄c̄r tunc post decessum ip̄ius Elizabeth

þdcm mānium integre remanebit rectis hēdib; þdci Johis Pylkyngton militē Tenend &c.

Suff. ꝥ—Inquis capiꝥ apud in com̃ Suff die Lune proꝥ post fm̃ Scī Petri in Cathedra anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conꝥm quinto decimo (25 February 15 Hen. VI., 1437) coram &c. ꝥ sacꝥm Wiꝥli Panell &c. juꝥ qui dicunt sup sacꝥm suū qđ Margareta que fuit uxꝥ Johis Pylkyngton militē in bꝥe sꝥificata non tenuit aliqua tꝥas &c. set dicunt qđ þdca Margareta quondam fuit seisita de māniis de Stanstede ꝥ Chateburgh cū ptiū in eod̃ com̃ Et qđ quidm̃ finis leuasset apud Westm̃ a die Pasche in tres septimanas anno dñi Regis nunc octauo &c. [Between the same parties as in the preceding inquisition of the manor of Stanstede.] Habend ꝥ tenend eidm̃ Edo de capiꝥ dñis feodi illius ꝥ vicia que ad þdcm mānium pꝥtinent tota vita ipꝥius Edi et post decessū ipꝥius Edi þdcm mānium cum ptiū integre remanebit þdco Robto Tenend &c. capiꝥ dñis feodi illius ꝥ vicia que ad þd mānium pꝥtinent tota vita ipꝥius Robti Et post decessum ipꝥius Robti þdcm mānium cum ptiū integre remanebit Johi Pylkyngton militi fit þd Margarete ꝥ hēꝥ masculis de corpe suo ꝥcꝥ Tenend de capiꝥ dñis feodi illius ꝥ vicia que ad þd mānium pꝥtinent impꝥm Et si contingat qđ idem Johes obierit sine hēꝥ masculo de corpe suo ꝥcꝥ tunc post decessum ipꝥius Johis þdcm mānium cum ptiū idtegre remanebit hēꝥ masculis de corpe þdci Edi ꝥcꝥ Tenend de capiꝥ dñis &c. impꝥm Et si nullus heres masculus de corpe ipꝥius Edi fuit ꝥcꝥ tunc þdcm mānium cum ptiū integre remanebit hēꝥ mascul de corpe þdci Robti ꝥcꝥ Tenend de capiꝥ dñis &c. impꝥm Et si nullus heres masculus de corpe ipꝥius Robti fuit ꝥcꝥ tunc þdcm mānium cum ptiū integre remanebit rectis heredib; þdci Johis Pylkyngton militis Tenend de capiꝥ dñis feodi illius ꝥ vicia que ad þdcm mānium ptiū impꝥm.

[The inquisition further sets out a fine between the same parties, of the manor of Cheteburgh, to hold to Robert Pilkington

and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of William Bradshawe, knt., and the heirs of her body; remainder to John Pilkington, knt., son of the aforesaid Margaret and his heirs. The finding of the heir is the same as in the preceding inquisition.] (Inq. p. m. 15 Hen. VI., No. 61.)

[The writ addressed to the escheator in the county of Northampton is dated, T^o me ipso apud Westm̄ viiij die Decemb^r anno r̄n quinto decimo.]

Inquisiō capta apud Norhamptōn die Lune p̄ post octab^s sci Hilla^r anno regni Henrici regis post conq̄m quinto decimo (1437) &c. p sac̄m &c. Qui dicunt sup eō sac̄m qđ Margareta in dō b^ri nōiā non tenuit aliqua t^ras seu tēn in dñiō nec in vicio &c. sed dicunt qđ eadē Margareta siml cum Edo Pilkington armig^o nup fuit sēita de man^o de Briklesworth cum ptiā in cōm p̄dō &c. et sic inde sēita ijdē Margareta t Edus p quādam cartā suā irrotulatam in banco rotulo sciit de cartis t p. tecōib^s de T^o m^o scī Michis anno regni p̄dcī dñi Regis nunc undecimo jura^t p̄dcīs in evidēciam ostēns cuias dā est apud Briklesworth p̄dcām sexto die ffeb^r anno regni eiusdē dñi regis nunc octauo in alia p̄dcā man^o &c. in cōm p̄dō dederunt concesserunt t p eandē cartam confirmaverunt Rađo Birche &c. [The fine already transcribed is set out in this Inquisition. The finding of the heir as in the preceding inquisitions.] (Inq. p. m. 15 Hen. VI., No. 61.)

Qui quidm finis ju^r p̄d sup inquis p̄dic^t fuit ostens virtute cuius finis &c.

Et dicunt qđ dicta Margareta obiit in vigilia scē Katerine virginis vltimo p̄rito Et dicunt qđ Elizabeth u^x Riči Haryngton milite t filia Wiłli Bradshawe milite est heres eius p̄pinq^{uor} videt filia p̄dcī Wiłli Bradshawe filij p̄dcē Margarete t etate trignita annore t amplius In cuius &c. (Inq. p. m. 15 Hen. VI., No. 61.)

Surrey.

Et dicunt qđ dicta Margareta obiit in vigilia scē Katline virginis vltio p̄tito Et dicunt qđ Elizabeth fit Wiffr Bradshawe militē ⁊ uxor Rici Haryngton militē est heres eius p̄pinquior videt filia Wiffr Bradshawe filie p̄dce Margarete et etate triginta annō ⁊ amplius in cuius &c.

Northampton.

Similar finding as in the previous county.

[Inquisition taken at Brykelesworth in Co. Northton, on Monday, 3 May 29 Henry VI., 1451, after the death of Sir John Pilkynghon, knt., the jurors find that the said Sir John P. died on 23 February 29 Henry VI., A.D. 1451, and that Thomas Pilkington, son of Edmund Pilkington, Esq., was the next heir of the said Sir John Pilkington, 21 years old and more.]

N.B.—This must have been Thomas, the son of Edmund, son of Catharine, sister of John Assheton. (See Parliament Roll, vol. vi. p. 35a.) This Thomas was sheriff of Lancashire and was attainted in Parliament 1 Henry VII. (Parliament Roll, vol. vi. p. 276.)

4 March
29 Hen. VI,
anno 1451.

Henricus dei grā Rex Angl &c. Quia Johes Pylkynghon qui de nob tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum ut accepimus tibi precipim⁹ &c. T⁹ me ipso apud Westm quarto die Marcij anno r̄ n̄ vicesimo nono.

Inquis cap⁹ apud Brykelesworth in com Norhamptoñ die Lune in festo Inuencōis scē Crucis anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestū vicesimo nono (Monday, 4 May, 1451) coram Wiffo Leeke armig⁹o Esē dñi regē in com p̄dco &c. p sacm Johis Shelton de Sprotton &c. ju⁹ Qui dicunt sup sacm suum qđ Johes Pylkynghon miles in dicf brī dñi Regis noīaf ⁊ huic inquis consuef

nulla tenuit terꝛ seu teñ in dn̄ico nec in ðviðo die quo obiit de dño rege in capite nec de aliquibꝫ alijs in coñ Norhampton ꝑdic̄ et vltius dñi juꝛ diē qđ Thomas Pylkyngton filius Edi Pylkyngton armiḡi defunc̄t est heres ꝑpinquior dñi Johis Pylkyngton Et est etate vigniti vnus annore ꝛ amplius Et diē dñi juꝛ qđ ꝑdcūs Johes Pylkyngton obiit in vigilia Scī Mathie Apti vltimo ꝑterit (23 February 29 Henry VI., 1451) In cuius rei testimonium &c. (Inq. p. m. 29 Hen. VI., No. 42.)

[*Fine levied in September 39 Hen. VI., A.D. 1460, of the manors of Bresyngham, in Co. Norf., Stansted, in Co. Suff., Clympston and lands, &c., in Clympston and Kaylmerssh, in Co. Northton, and Stagenho, and Co. Herts; between Sir William Harrington, knt., and Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas Pilkington, esq., and Margaret, his wife, and Arthur Pilkington, deforciant; and Ralph Lever and Nicholas Nabb, Clerk, plaintiffs; to hold first, to the same Thomas Pilkington, and the heirs male of his body; second, then to Roger P., brother of said Thomas, and the heirs male of his body; third, then to Edmund, brother of said Thomas and Roger, and the heirs male of his body; fourth, then to said Arthur Pilkington, and the heirs male of his body; fifth, then to said William Harrington, and the heirs of his body; sixth, ultimate remainder, to John Pilkington, son of Robert Pilkiugton, esq., and his heirs.*]

Fine—Divers Counties 39 Henry VI.

Ralph Lever,
and
Nicholas Nabb, } Plaintiffs.

Sir William Harrington, knt, and
Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas Pilk-
ington, esq., and Margaret, his wife,
and Arthur Pilkington, } Deforciant.

remainder to said Thomas P. and the heirs male
of his body; failing which to Roger P., brother
of said Thomas, &c.; then to Edmund P., brother
of Thomas and Roger, &c.;

(Query, if these three brothers were
not the sons of Edmund Pilkington,
second son of Sir John P., who died
after 1430. — See Inq. p. m. 29
Hen. VI., No. 42.)

then to said Arthur P. (Query, who was he);

then to said Sir William Harrington and the heirs of his body (Query, son of Sir

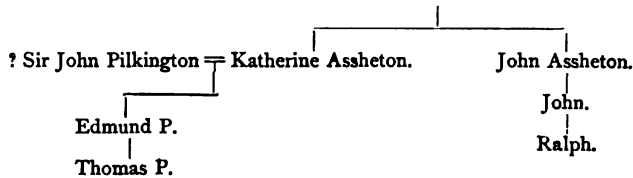
Richard Harrington, husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bradshaw, son of Hugh Bradshaw and his wife, Margaret, afterwards wife of Sir John Pilkington.—See Inq. p. m. 15 Henry VI., No. 61; then to John Pilkington, son of Robert Pilkington, esq., and his heirs.

Fine—Divers Counties, September 39 Henry VI., A.D. 1463.

Hec est finalis concordia fca in cuñ dñi Regis apud Westm̃ a die Scī Michis in tres septimanas anno regnorē Henrici R. Angl̃ ⁊ Franč sexti a conquestu tricesimo nono coram Johe Pryso ⁊ c. dñi regis fidelibz tunc ibi presentibz In⁹ Radm Lever ⁊ Nichus Nabbe cūcum que⁹ ⁊ Wilm Harrington militem ⁊ Elizabeth uxem eius Thomam Pilkyngham armigum ⁊ Margaretam uxem eius ⁊ Arthurum Pylkyngham deforē de manū de Bresyngham cum ptiñ ⁊ de viginti mesuagiis sexcentis acris terre quadraginta acris pti quinquaginta acris bosci ⁊ sex libratīs redditus cum ptiñ in Bresyngham ⁊ de advocacōe ecclie eisdem manū in com̃ Norff Et de manū de Stansted cum ptiñ ⁊ de decem mesuagiis ducentis acris ⁊ de quadraginta acris prati centum acris bosci ⁊ octo libratīs redditus cum ptiñ in Stansted in com̃ Suff Et de manū de Clypston cum ptiñ ac de viginti mesuagiis trescentis acris ⁊ de quadraginta acris prati sexaginta acris pasture decem acris bosci ⁊ sex libratīs redditus cum ptiñ in Clypston ⁊ Kaylmerssh ⁊ de aduocacōibz ecclie de Clypston ⁊ Cantarie be Marie in eadē ecclia de Clypston in com̃ Norht Et de manū de Stagenho cum ptiñ ⁊ de centum acris ⁊ de viginti acris pati viginti acris bosci ⁊ quadraginta solidatis redditus cum ptiñ in Stagenho in com̃ Hertf vnde p̃litum convencōis suū fuit in⁹ eos in eadē cuñ sci⁹ qd p̃dci Willo ⁊ Elizabeth Thomas ⁊ Margareta ⁊ Arthurus recog⁹ p̃dca manū ⁊ ten cum ptiñ ⁊ aduocacōes p̃dcās esse ius ip̃ius Nichi vt illa que ijdem Nichus ⁊ Radus hēt de dono p̃dcōrē Willi ⁊ Elizabeth Thome ⁊ Margarete ⁊ Arthuri Et illa remiserunt ⁊ quietclam̃ de ip̃is Willo ⁊ Elizabeth Thoma ⁊ Margareta ⁊ ⁊ Arthuro ⁊ heī ip̃ius Eli⁹ p̃dcīs Raðo ⁊ Nicho ⁊ heī ip̃ius Nichi

imp̃p̃m Et p̃terea iidem Wilts ⁊ Elizabeth Thomas ⁊ Margareta
 ⁊ Arthurus concessẽr p se ⁊ heř ip̃ius Elizabeth qđ ip̃i warant
 p̃dc̃is Rađo ⁊ Nicho ⁊ heř ip̃ius Nichi p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ cum
 ptiñ ⁊ aduocađes p̃dcas cont^a ões hõies imp̃p̃m Et p hac recogñ
 remissione quietclañ wař sine ⁊ concordia iidem Rađus ⁊ Nichus
 concesserunt p̃dc̃o Thome p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ cum ptiñ ⁊ aduoč
 p̃dcas Et illa ei reddiderunt in eađm cuř Henđ ⁊ tenend eidm
 Thome ⁊ heř mascuř de corpe suo pcreař de capiř dñis feodi illius
 p ōicia que ad p̃dca mañia teñ ⁊ aduoč p̃tinent imp̃p̃m Et si
 contingat qđ idem Thomas obierit sine hede masculo de corpe
 suo pcreař tunc post decessum ip̃ius Thome p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ
 cum ptiñ ⁊ aduoč p̃dce integre remanebunt Rogo Pylkyngton
 fūr p̃dci Thome ⁊ heř mascuř de corpe suo pcreař Tenend de
 capiř dñis &c. Et si contingat qđ idem Rogerus obierit sine heř
 masculo de corpe suo pcreař tunc post decessum ip̃ius Rogi p̃dca
 mañia ⁊ teñ cum ptiñ ⁊ aduocađes p̃dce integre remanebunt
 Eđo Pylkyngton fři p̃dc̃ore Thome ⁊ Rogi ⁊ heř mascuř de corpe
 suo pcreař Tenend de capiř dñis feodi &c. Et si contingat qđ
 idm Eđus obierit sine heř mascuř de corpe suo pcreař tunc post
 decessum ip̃ius Eđi p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ cum ptiñ ⁊ aduocađes
 p̃dce integre remanebunt p̃dc̃o Arthuro Pylkyngton ⁊ heř m̃asc
 de corpe suo pcreař Tenend de capit dñis &c. Et si contingat
 qđ idem Arthurus obierit sine heř masculo de corpe suo pcreař
 tunc post decessum ip̃ius Arthuri p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ cum ptiñ
 ⁊ aduocađes p̃dce integre remanebunt p̃dc̃o Wilto Haryngton
 ⁊ heř de corpe suo pcreař Tenend de capiř dñis &c. Et si con-
 tingat quod idem Wilts obierit sine heř de corpe suo pcreař tunc
 post decessum ip̃ius Wilti p̃dca mañia ⁊ teñ cum ptiñ ⁊ aduo-
 cađes p̃dce integre remanebunt Johi Pylkyngton filio Robti
 Pylkyngton armig̃i ⁊ heř suis Tenend de capiř dñis &c. imp̃p̃m.
 (Feet of Fines, Hen. VI., Divers Counties (401-457), No. 454.)

Parliament Roll, vol. vi, pp. 34, 35.



12 & 13 Edw. IV., annis 1472 & 3. Parliament holden at Westminster on the 6th day of October in the 12 Edw. IV.

In the proceedings in Parliament are recited — Placita apud Preston in Amoundernes de cessione tenē ibidem die Jovis proſ post ſm̄ Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis Anno regni regis Edwardi iiijth post conquestum sexto.

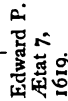
Lanĉ ꝥ Rogerus Lever suū fuit ad respondendū Rado Assheton militi de p̄lito qđ reddat ei custodiam manūij de magna Lever cum p̄tiā in Middleton &c.

Et ꝑd̄cūs Rogūs per Rob̄tum Croke attornatum suum venī ꝥ defend̄ vim ꝥ injuriam quando &c. Et protestando &c. pro p̄lito dicit quod ipse tenet et die impetrationis brevis originalis ꝑdicti Ricardi tenuit ꝑd̄ manūium de Magna Lever cū p̄tiā conjunctim cum Thoma Pilkynghon armigero et Alicia que fuit uxor Roberti Tempest militis ex dono et concessione Lauř Lever eisdm̄ Rogero Thome ꝥ Alicie ꝥ heredibus masculis ipsius Rogeri de corpore suo procreatis inde factis qui quidm̄ Thomas ꝥ Alicia ad huc superstites et in plena vita existunt &c. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam Et ꝑdictus Radus simitr Et super hoc ꝑdictus Radulphus dicit quod Thomas Pilkynghon vice comes comitatus ꝑdicti est consanguinus ipsius Radī videlicet filius Edmundi filiil Katherine sororis Johannis Assheton patris Johannis patris predicti Radulphi Et petit breve &c. (Parlt. Rolls, vol. vi, pp. 34, 35.)

(*From the Reliquary*, vol. vi. p. 40, for *Arms*; vol. vii. p. 28, for *Pedigree*.)

Azure, a cross-patée
voiced *argent*.

2nd wife.



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